

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, 101 S. Commercial, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public. Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Concord Block. Dealer in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio. J. S. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$100,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese, Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BAILEY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals. Also a full line of Fancy Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice, Office No. 35 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTURERS.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Sewing Machines, Portable, Sewer, Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchants and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANDEL, East Side Jewelry Store, 35 East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 8 South Erie street.

Traveler's Register

Trains leave and depart on Standard time 35 minutes slower than city time.

CLEVELAND, LOHAIN & WHEELING.

NORTH.

No. 41 (starts here)..... 4:25 a. m.
No. 38, daily..... 4:30 a. m.
No. 38, daily..... 4:30 a. m.
No. 38, daily..... 4:30 a. m.
No. 38, daily..... 4:30 a. m.
No. 38, daily..... 4:30 a. m.
No. 38, daily..... 4:30 a. m.
No. 38, daily..... 4:30 a. m.
No. 38, daily..... 4:30 a. m.
No. 38, daily..... 4:30 a. m.

SOUTH.

No. 41 (starts here)..... 6:20 a. m.
No. 38, daily..... 6:25 a. m.
No. 38, daily..... 6:25 a. m.
No. 38, daily..... 6:25 a. m.
No. 38, daily..... 6:25 a. m.
No. 38, daily..... 6:25 a. m.
No. 38, daily..... 6:25 a. m.
No. 38, daily..... 6:25 a. m.
No. 38, daily..... 6:25 a. m.
No. 38, daily..... 6:25 a. m.

WHOLESALE & LAKES ERIE.

GOING TOWARD TOLEDO.

No. 2 (starts here)..... 4:25 a. m.
No. 4, daily..... 4:30 a. m.
No. 4, daily..... 4:30 a. m.
No. 4, daily..... 4:30 a. m.
No. 4, daily..... 4:30 a. m.
No. 4, daily..... 4:30 a. m.
No. 4, daily..... 4:30 a. m.
No. 4, daily..... 4:30 a. m.
No. 4, daily..... 4:30 a. m.
No. 4, daily..... 4:30 a. m.

GOING TOWARD WHEELING.

No. 1 (starts here)..... 6:15 a. m.
No. 1, daily..... 6:20 a. m.
No. 1, daily..... 6:20 a. m.
No. 1, daily..... 6:20 a. m.
No. 1, daily..... 6:20 a. m.
No. 1, daily..... 6:20 a. m.
No. 1, daily..... 6:20 a. m.
No. 1, daily..... 6:20 a. m.
No. 1, daily..... 6:20 a. m.
No. 1, daily..... 6:20 a. m.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

MT. Vernon & Pan Handle Route at Orrville.

No. 25, Exp., 8:45 a. m. No. 26, Exp., 10:25 a. m.
No. 27, Exp., 4:15 p. m. No. 28, Exp., 3:42 p. m.
No. 29, Exp., 7:45 p. m. No. 30, Exp., 7:20 p. m.

Train 6 (Cleveland Express) leaves Orrville at 7:25 a. m.

Train 6 (Cleveland Express) leaves Orrville at 7:25 a. m., connecting with P. W. & O. No. 10 from the West. Akron 8:20 a. m., arriving at Cleveland 10:10 a. m. No. 4 returning leaves Cleveland at 8:25 p. m., arriving at Akron 10:30 p. m. and Orrville at 11:20 p. m. Train 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

CLEVELAND CANTON & SOUTHERN R. R.

GOING NORTH.

Leave Massillon via C. M. E. Ry. 4:25 a. m. Leave Canton at 7:30 a. m., arrive at Cleveland 9:35 a. m. Leave Massillon via C. M. E. Ry. 8:20 a. m. Leave Canton at 11:20 a. m., arrive at Cleveland 12:30 p. m. Leave Massillon via C. M. E. Ry. 12:30 p. m. Leave Canton at 3:30 p. m., arrive at Cleveland 4:30 p. m. Leave Massillon via C. M. E. Ry. 4:30 p. m. Leave Canton at 7:30 p. m., arrive at Cleveland 9:35 p. m.

CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Cars depart on City (sun) time.

Regular trains between Massillon and Canton leave from city park hourly, 6 o'clock a. m. to 11 o'clock p. m. Trains returning leave from the public square, Canton, on the even hours, from 6 o'clock a. m. until 11 p. m.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

For special service or more particular information inquire of:

F. H. KILLINGER, General Agent, Massillon, O.

Legal Notice.

Mathias Bertie whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the sixth day of February A. D. 1893, Anna Bertie filed her petition in court of common pleas Stark County Ohio, praying a divorce from said Mathias Bertie on the grounds of extreme cruelty and for alimony to be charged on said Mathias Bertie and personal estate and that said case will be for hearing on and after March 25 A. D. 1893.

WILLIAM S. DAY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Mathias Bertie (vs) Before A. W. Goshorn, J. P. of Bethlehem township, Stark County, Ohio.

John Smith, vs John Smith, On the first day of February, A. D. 1893, said Smith issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of eight dollars and thirty cents.

MATTHIAS BERTIE, Defendant, February 7, 1893.

FILLING THE OFFICES.

McAdoo for Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

BUSINESS MEN FOR CONSULSHIPS.

The Commission to Hawaii—A New Civil Service Regulation Promulgated—A. A. Wilson Said to Be Slated for Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Speculation concerning the assistant secretaryship of the navy is practically set at rest by the statement that the appointment has been definitely settled upon. In a high official, who stands close to the president, the statement that ex-Congressman McAdoo of New Jersey has been selected finds its source. Mr. McAdoo has been all along regarded as the most likely candidate for the place, and the statement that his appointment is assured is generally accepted in naval circles.

A. A. Wilson, ex-marshall of the District of Columbia, is said to have been settled upon for assistant secretary of war. While this statement is not as authoritative as that concerning the assistant secretary of the navy, Mr. Wilson's well known personal relations with Mr. Cleveland lend credence to the rumor.

Will Send a Commission to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The policy of sending a special commission to Hawaii for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of the people there upon the question of annexation with the United States was definitely decided upon at the cabinet meeting yesterday. It is understood that the commission will consist of three members, a civilian and a representative of both the navy and army. Ex-Representative Blount of Georgia will probably act as chairman of the commission. Major General Schofield, it is thought, will represent the army, and Admiral Brown is said to be slated as the naval representative. It has not been determined when the commission will start. The cabinet also agreed upon the instructions to be sent to Minister Stevens and those will go forwarded by the first steamer leaving San Francisco for Honolulu.

Senator Roach's Denial.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Speaking with reference to the statement published in New York concerning his alleged connection with the Citizens' National bank, Senator Roach said: "The whole thing is a fairy story drawn with a good deal of imagination. The story was started with the idea of forcing me to resign." Senator Roach has been advised by the Democratic leaders in the senate not to resign, and his statement shows that he is not at all worried over the outcome of the matter. It is commonly reported here that he was named in the defalcation mentioned, and that the amount has since been refunded by his father. Copies of these charges, it is said, have been freely circulated among Democratic senators.

Civil Service Examinations Stopped.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The civil service commission has canceled all examinations scheduled to be held between March 21 and June 30, in the states of Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, New York, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho and Wyoming; also the examinations scheduled for Pittsburg, Garden City, Kan.; Grand Junction, Col., and Salt Lake City, Utah. Commissioner Roosevelt said that the cancellation of these dates was made necessary by the failure of congress at its last session to appropriate sufficient money to pay the traveling expenses of the examiners.

A New Civil Service Rule.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A new and stringent regulation has been issued by the civil service commission regulating applications for positions in the departmental service. It provides that no application shall be accepted for an examination for the departmental service where the applicant has been charged with the commission, unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the commission that the applicant is at the time and has been for the six months next preceding actually living and residing in the state in which residence is claimed.

Qualifications for Consulships.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—It is understood that Mr. Cleveland wished it to be known that in the appointment of consuls, particularly those to points in South and Central America, he will be guided largely by the adaptability of candidates for business. He wants practical business men, who shall be Democrats, of course; men who can assist in the expansion of American trade through their knowledge of business affairs.

The Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Democratic caucus has completed its work by adopting the committee report, making assignment of chairmanships and majority representation on senate committees. The matter of reorganizing the executive offices was discussed, but no action was taken pending a report from the committee.

Isaac Fussy Gray Is Ill.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Ex-Governor Gray of Indiana, the newly appointed minister to Mexico, is confined to his room with a severe cold. As soon as he recovers he will leave for his home and prepare to start to his post of duty as soon as his nomination is confirmed.

Quincy on Deck.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Mr. Josiah Quincy has taken possession of the room in the state department assigned to the assistant secretary of state and will be fully prepared for the discharge of his new duties as soon as confirmed by the senate.

To Succeed General Carr.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—It is said that Colonel John M. Wilson, now superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, will be appointed a brigadier

EN ROUTE TO CHICAGO.

An Odd World's Fair Exhibit From England.

AN IMPORTED RAILWAY TRAIN.

It is Now Speeding Westward Over the Tracks of the New York Central System. How the Train is Made Up—Models of Antique Engines.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A most unique looking train pulled out of the New York Central freight yards yesterday. There were seven cars and an engine, such as are ordinarily seen on the Central road, but in addition to these were two odd looking cars, or coaches, as they are properly called, and an engine of decidedly foreign make. A passenger car was also in the makeup, thus making the train six freight cars, one American passenger car and extra engine and two cars unlike anything ever seen on an American railroad, either freight or passenger.

In the freight cars were models of engines and railway cars used 50 years ago on English railways when steam as a motor power was in its infancy. These models are sent by the London and Northwestern railway of Great Britain as exhibits at the World's fair. They are valuable from the fact that they are models of mechanical appliances in the early steam engine and cars and can nowhere be duplicated. In the passenger car of this particular train were 18 traumen from the London and Northwestern railway, who are in charge of the models and who will act as a train crew of the two cars and engines also sent out by the greatest railway corporation in Great Britain.

An Odd Looking Engine.

Midway in the train is an odd looking engine with two driving wheels of about 7-foot diameter with two 5-foot wheels in front. This engine differs from those of American make by being longer, of lighter construction, and setting lower on the rails than do American engines. Following this odd looking engine were two coaches or passenger cars that are a cross between an "L" passenger car and an ordinary car with the entrance on the side instead of at the ends. The coaches are painted a chocolate color to the tops of the windows and from there to the top white. The two coaches and engine, which will go as a part of the exhibit of the London and Northwestern railway, are in charge of Engineer Chestworth.

It was originally intended to transport the English train from New York to Chicago on flat cars, but inasmuch as the English railway gauge is the same as that used by the New York Central, it was decided to run the train over the rails as a part of a special train. From New York to Buffalo the train ran over the New York Central tracks. At Buffalo change was made to the tracks of the Lake Shore road over which the train will reach Chicago tonight.

Harrison After Early Ducks.

CANTON, Ill., March 15.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison and party arrived at Liverpool, a small village on the Illinois river, about 12 miles from this city, on a hunting expedition. They expect to remain in the vicinity for several days. The party quartered on the pleasant steamer City of Peoria. The hunters have not met with very great success, as it is rather too early for ducks on the river.

Blown Up by His Own Bomb.

MADRID, March 15.—Many anarchists were arrested yesterday by the police. Several bomb factories and small printing shops were raided and their contents were seized. The police secured a large amount of anarchist literature and explosives. An Italian was surprised in the act of placing a bomb. He dropped the bomb, it exploded, and he was killed instantly. No other was injured.

Chicago's Mayoralty Candidates.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The Republican primary of last night resulted in the nomination of George B. Swift for mayor in today's city convention. Ex-Mayor Carter Harrison is the straight Democratic candidate. Samuel D. Allerton, the wealthy packer, was nominated at a large mass meeting held Monday night, and Dion Geraldine is also a candidate.

Gold for the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The aggregate of free gold now in the treasury is a little more than \$50,000. Several more offers have been received from western points, aggregating \$300,000. Secretary Carlisle is accepting these offers as fast as he can supply small treasury notes for them. Only the most advantageous offers are now accepted.

Walked to Baltimore.

MCKESPORT, Pa., March 15.—The wife of Thomas Hart, a McKesport barber, became temporarily insane a week ago and disappeared from home with her babe, which was scantily clad. She has been heard from, having walked to her sister's home in Baltimore. Her feet were frozen.

Fatal Bowldermont.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., March 15.—John E. Oeffner started to cross the railroad tracks and was caught between two trains, became bewildered, fell, and was instantly killed.

A Victory for Pat Cahill.

BROOKLYN, March 15.—Pat Cahill, the ex-amateur champion middleweight, defeated Jim Butcher of Brooklyn last night in ten rounds at the Clermont Avenue rink.

Weather Forecast.

For Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia: Light snows; clearing; colder; northwest winds.

Floods at Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 15.—Hundreds of families have been flooded out of their homes here and business men have been obliged to boat goods out of the inundated areas to escape loss. The bridges that are safe.

GOVERNMENT OF LIARS.

Paul Deroude So Designates the French Officials.

A SCENE OF UPROAR FOLLOWS.

After Stirring Up the Ministry the Boulangerist Champion Withdraws His Remarks—The Government Sustained on a Vote of Confidence.

PARIS, March 15.—There was another exciting scene in the chamber of deputies when M. Clagnay said that he wished to question M. Pourquy De Boissier, regarding his attack on Madame Cottu. President Perier refused to permit the question to be offered, for the reason that the debate had been closed. Paul Deroude complained that the official report of the debate had suppressed his expression that the government was a government of liars.

A Rabbi Sells a Divorce for \$8.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Rabbi S. J. Finkelstein of the Carlisle Avenue Jewish church was arrested and placed in the city of the Cincinnati Police station on charges of practicing a trick game. The complaint was made by Louis Barken, a young Jewess of Pittsburg, whose husband deserted her and came to this city about a month ago. She came here and after a three weeks search found him, but he told her that he was no longer her husband. He said that Rabbi Finkelstein had given him a divorce, for which he paid \$8. Mrs. Barken reported the matter to police headquarters, and both the rabbi and Barken were brought in. When the couple were made to understand that the whole proceedings were illegal, they kissed and made up, promising when they left to return and prosecute the rabbi.

Ohio's New Enterprises.

COLUMBUS, March 15.—The following articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the secretary of state: The Columbus Central Railway company, Columbus, capital stock \$1,500,000; the Wellston, Belmont and Street Railway company, Wellston, capital stock \$10,000; the Scioto company, Cleveland, capital stock \$60,000; the Cambridge Grocery company, Cambridge, capital stock \$50,000; the Peabody Lumber company, Peabody, capital stock \$30,000; Encampment No. 41, Union Veterans Legion, Cincinnati, the Lake Erie Friction company, Cleveland, increase of capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

The Snyder-Albright Case.

CANTON, O., March 15.—The sensational Snyder-Albright case was carried up to circuit court on error. The plaintiff claims that the court erred in excluding certain evidence offered by Snyder, and also erred in admitting evidence offered by Albright. The latter introduced letters written by Snyder to Ida Roof, Snyder and Albright are well-known Massillon business men. Snyder sued to recover \$50,000 on a note alleged to have been given by Albright to hush up an affair involving Mrs. Snyder and Albright.

An Interesting Iron Mill.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 15.—The new mill of the Brown-Bonell Iron company, which will be ready for operation on May 1 is unlike any in operation and is attracting the attention of iron men in all parts of the country. It will consist of an 18-inch high mill with a 22-inch breakdown, and a 10-inch girder mill with a 16-inch breakdown. They run at right angles with each other, and two furnaces are connected with each other. Only one engine will be required to run all the machinery.

A Legislative Investigation Proposed.

TOLEDO, March 15.—A special from Columbus stated that it was information to suggest that President Carnot had never possessed a list of the character stated. M. Ribot added that he would protest. M. Soinroy as he believed that he did not attempt to bargain with Madame Cottu.

Another Vote of Confidence.

The senate then divided on the question of confidence in the government and the government was sustained by a vote of 209 to 56, the result being received with great satisfaction by the supporters of the ministry. The deposition of M. Moncheville, official receiver of the Panama Canal company, was read in court. This deposition set forth that Charles De Lesseps alone managed the payment of huge sums in behalf of the company. Carnot's deposition stated that he never approved the payments without consulting himself with the destination of the money. The counsel in the case then proceeded to address the court.

The Republican National League.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The president of the Republican National League has called an annual convention of that organization to meet for a session of two days at Louisville on Wednesday, May 10. The ratio of representation will be six delegates-at-large from each state and territory and one from each congressional district and one from each college Republican club in the United States. The national convention of the American Republican College league will be held at the same place on Thursday afternoon, May 11.

The Striking Miners.

PITTSBURGH, March 15.—Members of the executive committee of the striking Monongahela river coal miners say they will push the conspiracy suit against the operators and believe they have a good case. The committee has issued a report professing to be the result of a canvass of all the mines which shows the men at work at 8 cents to be a mere handful of men in the district. They are soliciting aid for the families of the strikers. A report that 80 men returned at Coal Center at 8 cents was received at the Coal Exchange.

A Three-Million Dollar Lot Opened.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The new \$3,000,000 Waldorf hotel, at Fifth avenue and Thirty-third street, said to be the most beautiful and costliest in the world, was opened last night with great éclat. While the society people were enjoying themselves, Kate McNeary, 23 years old, employed in the storeroom of the hotel, fell down the elevator shaft from the seventh story to the basement and was instantly killed.

President McLeod Re-Elected.

BOSTON, March 15.—At the meeting of the directors of the New York and New England road Archibald A. McLeod was re-elected president and ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York vice president of the road.

Death of James Wiley.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O., March 15.—James Wiley, a wealthy farmer, died at his home here yesterday. He was 85 years old and was well known throughout this section.

Death of Justice Taylor.

STREUBENVILLE, O., March 15.—Thomas B. Taylor, justice of the peace in this city, died here of consumption. He was born 47 years ago in Sharon, Pa., where he has a number of relatives.

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MARTIN'S FERRY, O., March 15.—James Wiley, a wealthy farmer, died at his home here yesterday. He was 85 years old and was well known throughout this section.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The Free Schoolbook Bill Defeated a Second Time.

COLUMBUS, March 15.—The senate passed the McGrew bill to repeal the Garber salary law and it is now a law. The McGrew bill restores the fees payable for county officials with material reductions. Senator Abbott introduced a bill to repeal the so-called Workman's school law. A large number of petitions asking for the repeal of the act have been received.

The house took a spurt and transacted a vast amount of business. More bills were introduced during the session than were ever before introduced at any single session of either branch of the legislature. Most of them were purely local measures. Among those introduced of public interest were: Authorizing the state treasurer to destroy railroad bonds issued by Allen, Guernsey, Marion, Lawrence and Washington counties, afterward declared unconstitutional; to allow husband and wife to testify against each other in cases of cruelty to children; providing that laborers may file for wages mechanics' liens against contractors at any time while money remains in the hands of owners of property.

For the Second Time This Session the House Defeated Mr. Griffin's Free Schoolbook Bill.

For the second time this session the house defeated Mr. Griffin's free schoolbook bill. It failed to receive a constitutional majority and was declared lost by a vote of 42 yeas and 37 nays, and it is now considered a dead goose beyond peradventure.

A Rabbi Sells a Divorce for \$8.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Rabbi S. J. Finkelstein of the Carlisle Avenue Jewish church was arrested and placed in the city of the Cincinnati Police station on charges of practicing a trick game. The complaint was made by Louis Barken, a young Jewess of Pittsburg, whose husband deserted her and came to this city about a month ago. She came here and after a three weeks search found him, but he told her that he was no longer her husband. He said that Rabbi Finkelstein had given him a divorce, for which he paid \$8. Mrs. Barken reported the matter to police headquarters, and both the rabbi and Barken were brought in. When the couple were made to understand that the whole proceedings were illegal, they kissed and made up, promising when they left to return and prosecute the rabbi.

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ALBERT WETTER'S CIRCUS.

IT WILL BE READY FOR BUSINESS THIS SPRING.

A First-Class Amusement Enterprise to Take the Road Under Massillon Auspices. The Length, Breadth and Height of the Gibson & Wetter Consolidated Show.

In the coming spring time, when the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, the hints which have shown Mr. Albert M. Wetter will know him no more. The pensioner, Helen Blazes, will not be here to seek the elusive fly with abbreviated tails, and the phaeon will find other channels in which it may prove use. Even the aristocratic curl in the rebound of a tail will have become but a sweet memory of the past, for the full purpose of Mr. Albert M. Wetter to start a circus, where the ideas of March have gone and come again, fifteen state will have been made to blossom like a rose, with eight-color portraits of Mr. Albert M. Wetter, done in heroic size, with a certificate of moral character beneath; fifteen capitals will have seen the new luminary in the managerial firmament pass through the city gates, behind his own four in hand, leading his own elephant and his own brass band, while a gentleman in dress clothes at his side invites the populace to see the free exhibition at the show grounds, where two powerful horses will endeavor to tear asunder the determined lady who depends on her heels and toes to frustrate their designs; and fifteen million people will have learned what Massillon pluck, Massillon push, and Massillon capital can do, whether it sets out to run a circus or sell coal.

Mr. Wetter returned from Columbus to-day, after concluding negotiations whereby he became the half owner of the Howard Gibson New Consolidated Show, the amended style to be Gibson & Wetter. It is a brand new enterprise, from band chariot to center pole, and with the veteran Howard Gibson, born and bred a circus man, as manager, and Mr. Wetter as treasurer and press agent, it is entirely safe to predict a successful career.

The properties consist of 40 horses, a 65 foot round top tent with two 50 foot extensions, side show, menagerie, cook and horse tents, magnificent paper, and all the minor accoutrements. There is not an inferior article in the entire inventory. On April 20 or May 4, at Canton, O. Peter McDonald's band of 100 pieces, largely talent from the Fourteenth regiment, will furnish the music, and it will be music, as distinguished from ear-splitting discords. The performance will be preceded by morning parades, in which there will be four open cages, many fine horses, clowns, and other curious features. After June 1 an elephant, now contracted for, will help the firm to amuse and instruct the American public. The usual concert will be followed by the show, and a free exhibition will precede each main attraction. The tour will take in the Southwestern states, but not, however, before Massillon is visited. The aggregation is due here about June 1, and it will be well for Gibson & Wetter to bring along a pair of extra size tent extensions, as there are 10,000 people in Massillon who propose to be present.

James Anderson, jr., son of the famous Anderson who gets \$20,000 a year for his labor with the Foreign show, has signed with the firm as assistant manager. The enterprise will winter in Massillon, and after it has attained its growth, will be an institution in which everybody can take a good deal of pride. The junior member of the firm, is a Massillon boy from the ground up, and is not of the stamp to make many mistakes. His entrance into the show business is only the consummation of a life-long ambition, and the result of life long study. Though scarcely more than 21, he has become a mason, has conducted a highly successful coal business, and has abundantly proved his capacity to handle the new venture.

READY TO PLAY BALL.

Manager Lipps of the Russell's Outlines the Campaign.

Manager W. R. Lipps of the Russell's has signed Ray Markle, an all round ball player, whose batting and fielding average with the Alliance and Canton teams, last year, figured among the highest. Manager Lipps is now engaged in booking the strongest clubs possible for this season's games, and will do everything in his power to make the season an attractive one. As an extra inducement the management of the home team will offer season tickets to the lady and gentleman who correctly guess the score of the opening game, which will probably be played the latter part of April with the Doubars, of Canton. All communications must be sealed and sent through the postoffice, directed to Manager Lipps.

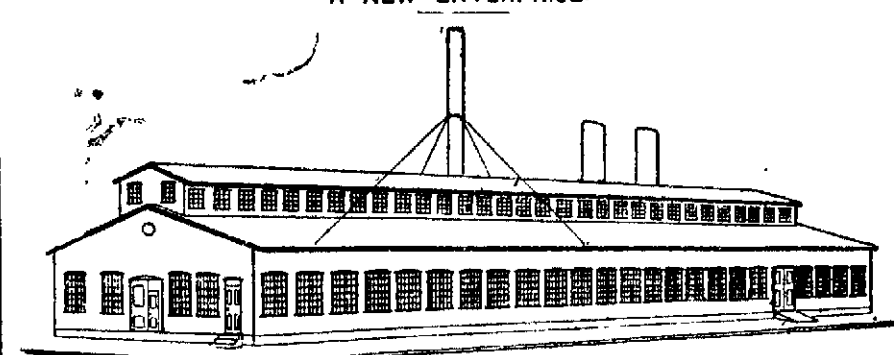
The contest will be closed the day before the game is to be played, and no one but residents of Massillon will be allowed to compete for the prize.

The Russell team for the coming season includes the following players: Flickinger, Smith, catchers; Heard, Heyman, pitchers; Bullach, ss.; Wales, 2b.; Markle, 3b.; John Bullach, 1b.; Rodenberger, cf.; Coleman, rf.; Pille, sub.

Manager Lipps has not yet signed first baseman Wittmann but will endeavor to do so. Wittmann insists that he will not figure among the veterans of the diamond this year.

The senior proprietor of this paper has been subject to frequent colds for some years, which were sure to lay him up if not doctored at once. He finds that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is reliable. It opens the secretions, relieves the lungs and restores the system to a healthy condition. If freely used as soon as the cold has been contracted and before it has become settled in the system, it greatly lessens the attack and often cures in a single day what would otherwise have been a severe cold.—Northwestern Hotel Reporter, Des Moines, Ia. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morgenthaler & Heister, druggists.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.



The above is a sketch of the main building of the J. H. & D. Lake Co. now in course of erection. It is to be of brick 250x60 in size, fronting on Canal street, and of about the height of an ordinary three-story structure. The design gives it the effect of being lower than it will be in fact.

THE INDIA OF TO-DAY.

A Christian Church Lecturer Tells All About It.

Quite a large audience gathered within the pleasant Christian church last evening to see and hear the Rev. Morton D. Adams's magic lantern lecture on "India." Mr. Adams, in his earlier years, had been pastor of the church, and was glad to recognize some of the old time faces, while most were new to him.

India, he said, is a country of about half the size of the United States, containing over 300,000,000 people, who are very religious—religious by day and by night, in work, in sleep, in eating and drinking, the latter being of holy water only. There is no drunkenness in India. They are so extremely religious that when preparing food amid the foulness of a camel yard, should the shadow of an infidel fall upon the food being prepared amid such surroundings, it would thereby be rendered unclean and unfit to be eaten by the faithful. Mr. Adams told this as his own personal experience.

He held up one of the gods of the people. It was Brahma—Brahma, the creator, according to Hindoo theology, and while powerful to create all things, was not as powerful as the baggage man who broke off both his arms. Besides Brahma there was Vishnu, the preserver, and Shiva, the destroyer. He held before the audience the god, or goddess, of the Ganges, for they had female as well as male gods whom they worshipped, and worshipping images made of hands instead of the deities represented, are idolaters in the full sense of the word.

They do not drink water from wells and springs and living streams, but dig tanks or ponds to catch water which falls from heaven and is holy. In these basins they bathe and drink of the water. Diseased persons and foul lepers here bathe, but all the same it is drank, because holy. Mr. Adams used it himself, thus cleansed as well as possible. While making his observations on this vile drink he made no allusion to the unventilated auditorium and the vitiated atmosphere, his audience was inhaling and exhaling.

He informed us of the three seasons of India, the dry, the rainy and the hot season; during the latter the mercury rises to the height of 180 degrees in the sun. He did not inform us in what month of the year these varying seasons appear. He made mention of the venomous serpents of India, and the tigers.

Ordering the lights to be extinguished, he walked to the rear and stood beside the magical apparatus that was to throw luminous pictures of India and her people upon the screen. First, was presented a map of the famous peninsula; next, a Hindoo hymn which he translated and sung quite handsomely. About three pictures more were thrown upon the screen with a dim, disappointing light, when he said the gases had given out. The exhibition being thus brought to an abrupt close, the hall was again lighted and the lecturer resumed the platform, expressed his deep regrets, and closing, said the nine years he spent in India were the pleasantest of his life. With a brief prayer, the audience was dismissed, when a gentleman in the rear requested the people to remain seated, and went forward. About a short conference with the lecturer, it was announced that the tickets would be returned at the door, and the lecture repeated toward the close of the month.



FOR THE STREET AND TRAVELING.

The dress on the left is for use while traveling and as an evening wrap. It is made of silk, lined, and lined with silk; ribbon trimming. On the right is a full costume of cloth in two shades, bodice with round collar and two capes, which fall down all the way round; sleeve with two capes like those on the bodice; round skirt trimmed at bottom with three sloping flounces.

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE

A petition has been filed in the common pleas court at Canton by Attorneys Willison and Day in behalf of their client, Minnie Holm, of North Lawrence, who asks for a divorce from Perry Holm, now of Marshallville, Wayne county. The grounds for the action are extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty.

The Stark County Academy of Medicine has elected the following officers: Dr. J. F. Marchand, president; Dr. C. H. Evans, secretary; Dr. E. P. Morrow, corresponding secretary; Dr. March, treasurer.

Wm. Findlay has been appointed administrator of the estate of David E. Reese, late of Lawrence township.

Oscar VanDorsten has been appointed guardian of Olive and Elsie VanDorsten at Navarre.

A PLEA FOR BROOKFIELD.

WHY THE STREET RAILWAY SHOULD TAKE IT IN.

A Populous Territory Crowded with People who would be Liberal Patrons of the Line—Suggestions for the Men at the Helm to Think Over.

MR. EDITOR: As the advantages of different portions of your city regarding street car lines have been shown up, it occurs to us that a few lines showing some of the advantages of West Brookfield and East Greenville, though not within the limits of your corporation, would not be amiss.

As far as trade is concerned, the above mentioned towns are as much a part of your city as if they were within the corporation lines, and should have some of the advantages of the city.

A line 2½ miles long extending from the U. B. church westward through West Brookfield would pass through a very thickly settled territory, in fact an almost solid town. Who can tell where Massillon ends or West Brookfield begins? If the line were extended two miles it would pass through the village of Beech Grove and enter East Greenville.

The population of the growing villages of West Brookfield is at least 700; of Beech Grove, 200, and East Greenville 400, while that of the country tributary to such a line would add 300 more, not counting the thickly settled country between West Brookfield and the U. B. church. We think the population will compare favorably with that along the projected Navarre line and the line itself will be no longer.

Now the advantage from a street car point of view is, these people trade in Massillon and money and are not afraid to spend it. It is doubtful whether the traffic between Massillon and Navarre could be made to pay as well since Navarre has railway communications with both Canton and Massillon, and the above mentioned villages have no means of rapid transit.

Many men in Brookfield work in Massillon and many more men in Massillon work in the mines near West Brookfield and East Greenville, and all these would patronize the cars. These places will be the coal centers of this region for years, and if the line were built it would induce men who work at the mines to live in Massillon, who would, under other circumstances, live nearer the mines.

Now, Mr. Editor, since there are two companies that want a franchise along the Navarre road, and one is bound to be knocked out, would it not be a good suggestion for the other to build the Brookfield Greenville line? The citizens along the line will see that it will be a paying one. It would be safe to say that more fares will be sold on a line between Brookfield and Massillon than on the entire five miles of the Navarre line.

TUSCARAWAS.

I had a severe attack of catarrh and became so deaf I could not hear common conversation. I suffered terribly from roaring in my head. I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and in three weeks could hear as well as I ever could, and now I can say to all who are afflicted with the worst of diseases, catarrh, take Ely's Cream Balm and be cured. It is worth \$1,000 to any man, woman or child suffering from catarrh. —A. E. Newman, Grayling, Mich.

BOWWOWS ON BENCHES

These Are the Days When Dogs Are Kings.

ALL ABOUT THREE GREAT SHOWS.

The Recent Chicago Bench Show and the Forthcoming Exhibitions at New York and Philadelphia—New York's Strange New Fad, the Dog Party.

It may hardly be proper at this time of year to declare that these are dog days, but from a bench show point of view the statement is as near to fact as an unabridged dictionary. The big show of the Chicago Kennel club has just closed at Battery D; the annual exhibit of the Westminster Kennel club of New York, the greatest event of the year in America's dogdom, will occur at Madison Square garden Feb. 22, 23 and 24, and the big show of the Keystone Kennel club and the Pointer club of America is scheduled for Feb. 28 and March 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Philadelphia. Quality and not quantity was the aim of the Chicago show managers, and about 500 dogs of high degree barked and yelped to their heart's content at Battery D.



THE BOSTON TERRIER HECTOR.

In the mastiff challenge class Elison defeated Ormonde and other famous dogs. Elison is owned by E. L. Kimball of Jackson, Miss. Major McKinley, the magnificent Great Dane belonging to J. M. Studebaker of South Bend, Ind., carried off first honors in the open class for dogs of his breed. Major McKinley is only 15 months old, but he is 34½ inches high, weighs 168 pounds and is a magnificent creature.

The finest kennel of St. Bernards was exhibited by E. H. Moore of Melrose, Mass., who captured among other prizes the Chicago Kennel club's special prize for the best kennel of four smooth or rough coated dogs. His dogs were very successfully pitted against the high priced St. Bernards recently imported by Colonel Jacob Ruppert of New York. Moore won the open and novice classes with Altooner and the open smooth coated class with Melrose. Ruppert's Empress of Contoconk was declared the best American bred smooth coated bitch, and the colonel also received the silver medal for the best kennel of four rough coated St. Bernards.

To J. B. Lewis of Belleville, O., however, went the honor of having the premier St. Bernard of the show. This canine was 10, a magnificent American bred 3-year-old bitch 32 inches tall and weighing 188 pounds. So farly towered above the other dogs in her class, easily defeating Ruppert's \$1,500 Kingstonian Beauty and his \$2,000 Kingstonian Countess. Among the other very intelligent dogs exhibited was the Boston terrier Hector.

Many of the dogs exhibited at Chicago will also be seen at New York and Philadelphia, and particularly at New York, because a first prize won there at the Westminster Kennel club show is the highest honor that a dog can attain in America. Every year the entries at New York grow larger, and this year over 1,400 of the finest dogs in the world and representing every known and valued breed will lay at the myriad of miniature electric moons that stud the lofty ceiling of the famous Madison Square garden.

This immense number of entries to a show that has a higher entrance fee than any other similar organization in the world shows the great value placed upon Westminster Kennel club prizes by the dog fanciers of the country. For many years the club's entrance fee had only been \$3 a head, but in 1892 the number of candidates for honors increased to such an extent that the fee was raised to \$5 a head. This move had little effect, however, and the entrance fees for the coming season will reach a total of between \$7,000 and \$8,000.



KINGSTONIAN COUNT AND COUNTESS.

Among the high bred dogs that will be greatly admired at New York are the world famous Sir Bedivere, the St. Bernard that cost \$1,500; Colonel Jacob Ruppert's \$3,000 Kingstonian Count; Kingstonian Countess Beauty; Lady Gladwin and Empress of Contoconk. The Empress weighs 170 pounds and has won 21 first prizes. Marvel and Otos, new St. Bernards of magnificent proportions, are expected to make havoc among the best prizes.

The St. Bernards and Newfoundlands will be judged by a woman expert—Miss Anna H. Whitney—who has owned and bred both species. Prince George and Prince Hal will represent the high class Newfoundlands. An odd feature of the New York show will be the kitchen department of a big kennel of St. Bernards. Their bill of fare will show that they are fed on boiled beef and mutton, carrots, onions, beets, celery, turnips, bread and milk—a menu that few hungry human beings would turn away from.

The Keystone Kennel club, which claims the honor of having backed the only financially successful show ever held in the Quaker City, is making elaborate preparations for its forthcoming exhibit, and many of the most expert dog fanciers in the United States will be present to make the awards. Joseph A. Wenderoth is president of the club.

Fashion's worship of the dog has increased in a remarkable degree within the past few years and has only been rivaled by society's adoration of the horse, but New York's latest fad—the dog party—seems to have just a trifle too much dog in it to become universally popular.

EARLE H. KATON.



Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Shultis.

FATHER AND MOTHER

Restored to Health. A Stricken Household Made Happy.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Shultis, of Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y., are one of the most respected families of farmers in the county. Both being stricken with disease relate their happy recovery.

WOODSTOCK, Ulster Co., April 25, 1893.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY: Dear Sir—Naturally energetic I found it hard to be the victim of full disease. I was terribly troubled with my stomach, my food would break up sour after eating—would wake up every night with a burning, sour distressed feeling there, that made my life almost unbearable. I doctored with physicians and took many so-called cures but none helped me; seeing in the newspapers of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., I determined to try it; after using it a little while relief came and before I had finished the third bottle I was entirely cured. Just think of it stranger, from a sick man—ENTIRELY CURED.

ALWAYS vorite Remedy I was constantly constipated and have not been troubled that way since. But the greatest blessing was the cure it performed for my wife, who previous to taking it was troubled with sickness common to all women. She was so ill that she could hardly drag herself about the house; she too tried all kinds of so-called positive cures but with no avail until she began using Favorite Remedy, and that was the medicine we had been praying for. After using it but a short while, she began to pick up in health and strength and is a well woman to-day.

CURES I honestly believe had Kennedy's Favorite Remedy she would have been in her grave to-day. It's the greatest medicine on earth. It's worth its weight in gold.

Yours truly, JAMES W. SHULTIS.

Read this over again ye sceptics and incredulous ones! Ought you not to use this valuable medicine and enjoy health and happiness?

Kennedy's Remedies are for sale by E. S. Craig

Baers Agricultural Almanac

For 1893. BAHNEY-SPALDING Co. NO. 20 EAST MAIN STREET MASSILLON, OHIO

COLEMAN, THE RELIABLE JEWELER,

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A 10 cent BARN



DRS. F. Z. GROSS & SON

Veterinary Surgeons and Dentists. Infirmary and stables, 28 North street, Tel. 130. When in Massillon Stop at the 10 cent barn where your horse and buggy can be placed in a comfortable stall without hitching. Every article as robes, whips, etc. are perfectly safe, as each stall is locked with a separate key which will be furnished by paying in advance. This will enable you to get your rig at any hour day or night. The above accommodations will cost you but ten cents for a single rig or 15 cents for a double rig.

DRS. F. Z. GROSS & SON.



ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation. HEALS THE SORES. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. TRY THE CURE. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York

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Be sure and get your tickets by the QUEEN and CRESCENT and E. T. Va. & Ga. Rys. It won't cost you any more. You will get there quicker. You will meet and travel with the very best class of people. Your surroundings will be as luxurious as money can procure. We have five complete and really magnificent trains running daily between Cincinnati and St. Augustine. These trains are the only Complete Vestibuled Trains from Cincinnati to the SOUTH. You will save nearly half a day in time. This line is 110 miles shorter. There are no extra charges on limited trains and you get the best to inferior service. For rates of further particulars address P. O. Box 100, Cincinnati, O. P. O. Box 100, Cincinnati, O. or ask your home Ticket Agent for ticket via QUEEN and CRESCENT ROUTE.

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Have in stock the largest line of

PIECE GOODS

Clothing and Furnishing Goods

In the city.

22 East Main St. Massillon

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MAIN STREET, MASSILLON, dealers in Foreign and Domestic

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Consisting of a fine selection of

COACH TRIMMINGS, SADDLERY, CUTLERY

with a large stock of

Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks

Paints, Glass, Etc.

WHERE WOMEN VOTE.

TUSCARORA CHIEFS ELECTED BY MATRONS OF THE TRIBE.

Feasible Survival of Ancient Customs on the Reservation Near Niagara—How Chiefs Are Made and Deposed—The Significance of Wampum.

[Special Correspondence.]
LEWISTON, N. Y., March 9.—Few of those who at Niagara falls see Indian men and women offering trinkets and ornaments for sale know that but a few miles distant is an Indian reservation, inhabited by one of the Iroquois tribes and governed by a council of chiefs. It is fitting that the Iroquois should still be at Niagara, for the locality is one which is famous through Iroquois history and legends.

At Niagara, at the chasm of Devil's hole, a destructive onslaught was once made by the Iroquois upon British troops



A RESERVATION INDIAN.

In the course of the Pontiac war, and men and horses were forced over the edge of the terrible gorge into the depths below. Under the falls it was that the Iroquois imagination located the home of the mighty Spirit of Thunder. In the caverns beneath the roaring waters he dwelt, and when he issued forth the Indians trembled to hear him shouting in the sky.

From Lewiston, below the falls on the Niagara river, a drive of three miles leads to the reservation, a tract inhabited by about 450 Indians of the Tuscarora tribe. The cultivation of the land is careful and systematic. There are fine looking farms and well built houses, and prosperity and comfort abound.

When a youth reaches the age of 21 or when he marries (and there is no law fixing a legal marriageable age), he has attained his majority. He then applies to the council and is given from two to six acres of land, not cleared, but generally where Indians have been chopping to obtain wood for fences or other purposes, all the woodland being held strictly in common until assigned to individual use. He clears and cultivates his few acres and may afterward apply for more, the council then exercising its discretion as to whether or not to allow it. No great quantity, however, is thus given. The successful farmer obtains as much as he can in grants and then gradually secures more by purchase from others. Some families cultivate as many as 75 acres.

No land can be actually given or sold on the reservation, but the right to occupy is considered sufficient, and all improvements belong to the individual making them, this tenure giving a feeling of security and offering some incentive to endeavor. While, however, land adjoining the reservation is worth from \$50 to \$75 per acre, the industrious Indian can obtain for the permanent use of his but from \$5 to \$15 an acre.

Education has made rapid strides among the Tuscaroras. The government is vested in a council of 16 chiefs, holding for life or during good behavior. A most peculiar thing is that, according to an ancient custom, it is by the matrons of the tribe that the chiefs are elected whenever vacancies occur. Before the chief can take his seat, however, the election must be ratified by the council. The deposing of a chief, too, is a strange reminder of ancient days and carries the fancy back to the time when wigwags dotted the forest and deer and bear ranged wild. The council assembles. A warrior steps slowly forward, and presenting a string of black wampum to the presiding chief states in solemn tones that the accused chief is thereby "cut down." Then, if there is no opposing voice, the chief is considered deposed, but if, as is more often the case, there is a defender he steps out, and with a string of white wampum declares that the chief is "not cut down." Then the accuser must reiterate his charge, and thereupon a formal trial proceeds.

However picturesque such government and such forms once were they are strangely out of place at present. There is, too, something incongruous in meeting a chief dressed in trousers, coat and vest like a white man, well educated, a reader of books and newspapers, and living in a 2-story house, with stove and pictures, chairs and tables, and seeing him open a bureau drawer, take out a box containing wampum strings, and hearing him explain the significance of the old time ceremony.

Wampum is still used in the ordaining of chiefs, and when a chief dies wampum strings are laid upon his coffin, and just before the moment of burial formally lifted off, thus indicating that the chief has actually died and is buried. Then a "runner" takes the symbolic strings and (on a railroad train) "runs" to the Onondagas, the recognized head tribe of the Iroquois league, with the dismal tidings.

The observance of law and order on the reservation is actually better than among most communities of white people. Their diseases, as both their friends and enemies agree, are mainly acquired through association with depraved whites. Pagan ideas are quite generally eradicated, although there is still prevalent a belief in witchcraft. Numbers think that witches actually exist and may appear as owls or bears or flashing lights. One shrewd old Indian woman

SURPRISES OF SPRING.

NUMEROUS NOVELTIES DISPLAYED IN THE NEW YORK SHOPS.

Olive Harper Describes Some New Wash Fabrics That Are Quite as Beautiful as Silk—Waists and Jackets That Will Harmonize With Any Gown.

[Special Correspondence.]
NEW YORK, March 9.—Pretty and sensible most of the spring dresses seem to be, and made with an eye to economy and ease in the matter of ironing are those intended for "wash dresses." Many persons prefer light silks to wash goods, no matter how fine and pretty, but there is much to be said in favor of the sweet and clean freshness of a gown that can be washed every week.

I notice among the useful things in many places white sacks to wear with colored skirts. They are yoked and belted in, the yokes and belts being of embroidery and the frill being hem-

A BRILLIANT WOMAN.

Miss Lilian Whiting, Editor, Essayist, Poet and Critic.

[Special Correspondence.]
BOSTON, March 9.—One of the brightest of Boston's galaxy of literary women is Miss Lilian Whiting, who for the past two years has edited The Budget of this city, winning a great deal of well merited praise and admiration. By the soundness, maturity and wisdom of her writings Miss Whiting has attained a position in journalism that is unique, and a few words about her may be interesting and instructive to the general reader.

Though she was born at Niagara Falls, Miss Whiting traces her ancestry back to the Rev. William Whiting, an eminent New England divine of the seventeenth century, and on her mother's side to a brilliant old French family. Her parents moved to Illinois when she was an infant and became the principals of a graded school there. Later her father was an editor, afterward a member of the legislature, and for 18 consecutive years state senator. Both father and mother were literary in their tastes. Miss Whiting was educated for the most part by private tuition.

In 1879, when a mere girl, she formed a connection with Mr. Murat Halstead's paper, the Cincinnati Commercial (now The Commercial Gazette), and remained there a year. In 1880 she came to Boston, where she was engaged by The Evening Traveller to fill the responsible position of art critic. Four years later she was appointed literary editor, which position she filled with devoted ability until the year 1890, when the paper changed hands, and Miss Whiting resigned.



MISS LILIAN WHITING.

In the brief space of three days she accepted the chair of editor in chief of the Boston Budget, which position she still occupies. On this paper she does a wide variety of work, all of the strictly editorial matter, the literary reviews and the distinctive and delightful column called "Le Beau Monde." In this she discusses with clairvoyant cleverness and marked acumen all the topics that engage the earnest thought of advanced, broad minded men and women, and it is a hive of garnered sweets, nourishing and palatable.

Besides all this, Miss Whiting contributes weekly letters to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, St. Louis Globe-Democrat and Chicago Inter Ocean, each one separate and distinct. She writes also essays and poems for magazines and has made some lovely songs that have been set to music. She is actuated always by noble aspirations and works toward high standards. She believes in "journalism as a ministry, as a means by which the journalist may contribute his part to the general progress, and that this aim is the supreme one, its material rewards being incidental to its higher possibilities."

It would seem that a worker so industrious as Miss Whiting and so prolific a creator would be entirely absorbed in this pursuit, but she is a close student as well and finds time for social duties and recreations. She entertains many noted people in her luxurious apartments at the Brunswick, in Boston, and is as eagerly sought by the givers of fashionable receptions as she is welcome in the most exclusive circles of art, music and letters.

As to Miss Whiting's personality, an admiring woman friend has written "She is an unusually æsthetic woman. She has a purely spiritual countenance, and at times it is like a perfect poem—not a care, not a disappointment, not a shadow of unfaith ever finding expression in her calm, enlilike face. Her exquisite costumes show remarkably good taste and the care and selection of an artist."

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

"THAT TERRIBLE DISTRESS." LIVER TROUBLE, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, AND KIDNEY DISEASE.

Treated by Eight Physicians Without Benefit. CURED BY LIVURA.

LIVURA MFG. CO., DEAR SIR:—For about 5 years I have been afflicted with liver trouble, causing me to become very bilious. I had headache continually, my appetite was very poor, and a deadly faintness at the pit of the stomach accompanied by a terrible distress. During the past two years my kidneys became very weak and pained me so badly I could not rest. Owing to extreme nervousness I was unable to attend to my business, and in January I came down with Nervous Prostration. Eight different Physicians have had me under their care, but I grew worse instead of better.

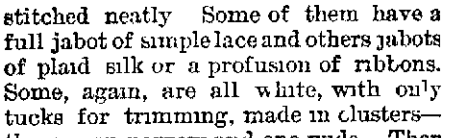
Learning of PITCHER'S LIVURA I began taking it and my improvement was noticeable from the first. I have taken 3 bottles and am ENTIRELY CURED, able to attend to my work, and have not felt so well for 6 years. I give all the credit to PITCHER'S LIVURA.

Respectfully, F. B. ARCHER, 330 West Concord Street, Dayton, Ohio.

LIVURA OINTMENT.

The Great Skin Cure. Cures Eczema, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Ulcers, Itch, and all affections of the skin. Heals Cuts, Bruises, burns, scalds, etc. Sold by all Druggists, or by mail. Price 85 Cents.

THE LIVURA MFG. CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.



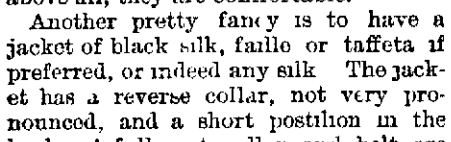
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in combating all ailments of the digestive system, such as indigestion, flatulency, constipation, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

ACHE.

Is the bone of my many ills that here is where we can find great relief. Our patients tell us while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills morning and evening will cure the most distressing cases of indigestion, flatulency, constipation, etc. They are sold by all druggists, or by mail for 25 cents a box of 10 pills.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.



AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK.

THE GREAT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER. I have been suffering from indigestion, flatulency, constipation, etc. for many years. I have tried many remedies, but have not found relief until I began taking your Little Liver Pills. I have now taken three bottles and am cured. I feel better than I have for years. I give all the credit to your Little Liver Pills.

THE LIVURA MFG. CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.

Do you Know?

That more ills result from an Unhealthy Liver than any other cause—Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, and Malaria usually attend it. Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a vegetable specific for Liver Disorders and their accompanying evils. It cures thousands why not be one of them? Take Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator. Your Druggist will supply you.

CURED OF SICK HEADACHE.

W. D. Edwards, Palmyra, O., writes: "I have been cured of Sick Headache, Constipation and Biliousness, and have tried many medicines, but

Tutt's Pills.

is the only one that gave me relief. I find that one pill will cure me of any other kind, and does not weaken or grip. Elegantly sugar coated. Price, 25 cents. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Office, 140 to 144 Washington St., N. Y.

THE BEST.

Old and large, a commercial and short-handled wheel, with a large fly wheel, a new collar, 42 superior, Cleveland O. 144 lbs. This machine has prepared the young men and women for useful and successful lives. New building, with a large hall, an equal course of study. The great advantage of it by addressing SPENCER HILLMAN & SONS.

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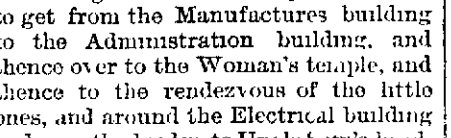
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Respectfully, F. B. ARCHER, 330 West Concord Street, Dayton, Ohio.

LIVURA OINTMENT.

The Great Skin Cure. Cures Eczema, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Ulcers, Itch, and all affections of the skin. Heals Cuts, Bruises, burns, scalds, etc. Sold by all Druggists, or by mail. Price 85 Cents.

THE LIVURA MFG. CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.



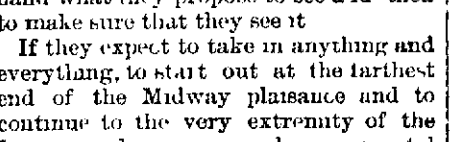
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in combating all ailments of the digestive system, such as indigestion, flatulency, constipation, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

ACHE.

Is the bone of my many ills that here is where we can find great relief. Our patients tell us while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills morning and evening will cure the most distressing cases of indigestion, flatulency, constipation, etc. They are sold by all druggists, or by mail for 25 cents a box of 10 pills.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.



AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK.

THE GREAT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER. I have been suffering from indigestion, flatulency, constipation, etc. for many years. I have tried many remedies, but have not found relief until I began taking your Little Liver Pills. I have now taken three bottles and am cured. I feel better than I have for years. I give all the credit to your Little Liver Pills.

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Office, 140 to 144 Washington St., N. Y.

THE BEST.

Old and large, a commercial and short-handled wheel, with a large fly wheel, a new collar, 42 superior, Cleveland O. 144 lbs. This machine has prepared the young men and women for useful and successful lives. New building, with a large hall, an equal course of study. The great advantage of it by addressing SPENCER HILLMAN & SONS.

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WHAT OTHERS SAY.

"THAT TERRIBLE DISTRESS." LIVER TROUBLE, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, AND KIDNEY DISEASE.

Treated by Eight Physicians Without Benefit. CURED BY LIVURA.

LIVURA MFG. CO., DEAR SIR:—For about 5 years I have been afflicted with liver trouble, causing me to become very bilious. I had headache continually, my appetite was very poor, and a deadly faintness at the pit of the stomach accompanied by a terrible distress. During the past two years my kidneys became very weak and pained me so badly I could not rest. Owing to extreme nervousness I was unable to attend to my business, and in January I came down with Nervous Prostration. Eight different Physicians have had me under their care, but I grew worse instead of better.

Learning of PITCHER'S LIVURA I began taking it and my improvement was noticeable from the first. I have taken 3 bottles and am ENTIRELY CURED, able to attend to my work, and have not felt so well for 6 years. I give all the credit to PITCHER'S LIVURA.

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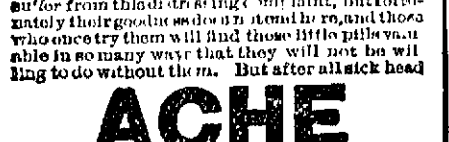
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Unlike unsweetened Cocoa Indigestible & Cocoa with starch.

Van Houten's Cocoa

—BEST AND COOKS FARTHEST—leaves no Sediment on the bottom of the cup.

No Money Required of Responsible Parties to Commence Treatment

DOCTORS FRANCE & OTTMAN.

formerly of New York, now of THE FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Columbus, Ohio, by request of many friends and patients, have decided to visit

Canton, Thursday, March 23.

Consultation and Examination Free and Strictly Confidential in the Private Parlor of the Barnet Hotel, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., one day only. The Doctors describe the different diseases better than the sick can themselves voice. It is a wonderful gift for any one to possess. Their diagnostic powers have created wonders throughout the Country.

The Electrolytic Treatment for all forms of Female Diseases, and the treatment of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood and Erection of Youthful men, are assigned to the most successful method ever discovered and used by Drs. FRANCE & OTTMAN.



DR. F. B. ARCHER.

PHYSICIAN OF THE

FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

33 & 40 W. Gay St., one block N. of State House, Columbus, O., Incorporated, 1886. Capital, \$300,000.

DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, of New York, the well known and successful Specialists in Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, on account of their long practice in Ohio, have established THE FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, where all forms of Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases will be successfully treated on the most Scientific principles. They are ably assisted by a full corps of eminent Physicians and Surgeons, each one a specialist in his profession.

CANCER positively cured without pain or use of the knife, by a new method. IMPORTANT TO LADIES—Dr. F. B. ARCHER, for years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. I can disprove it, or I will cure you by the new remedy, OLIVE BLOSSOM. The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential. Correspondence promptly answered.

YOUNG MEN—Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which usually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of excellent talent and brilliant intellect, may still with confidence.

DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, after years of experience, have discovered the greatest cure known for weakness in the back and limbs, a voluntary discharge, impotency, general debility, nervousness, languor, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dimness of sight, or giddiness, diseases of the head, throat, nose, or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach, or bowels—these terrible disorders arising from the solitary vice of youth—and secret practices, blighting their most radiant hopes or annihilating, rendering marriage impossible. I take one candid thought before it is too late. A week or more with my pills, a cure

THE INDEPENDENT

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1825
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1827

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is delivered to subscribers in the city and surrounding towns at 10 cents per week. By mail, postage free, \$5 per year; \$2.50 for six months.

THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT, by mail, \$5.00 per year; 75 cents for six months; 50 cents for three months.

Telephone Calls.
COURT ROOM—ONE RING.
EDITORIAL ROOM—TWO RINGS.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
18 North Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16 1893.

The supreme court has decided that letter carriers are entitled to extra pay for over time on any single day.

The President has modified his ruling against the editors as a class. The country editors, he decides, may hold office. This news will carry comfort to many homes in the land.

Democratic congressmen are greatly depressed, not so much because of the President's decision not to reappoint ex-officio holders, as because of their inability to set themselves straight before these same ex-officio holders, who fancy their congressmen are not zealous in their behalf, and who refuse to believe that Mr. Cleveland meant what he said. The President has, therefore, been requested to formulate his policy regarding ex-officials in an executive order, copies of which can be sent to the applicants who have held office before.

The power of organization is not half bad in some respects. It has been remarked that there are very few New York patriots at Washington looking for offices. Senator Murphy explains it: "New York will be heard from at the proper time. Instead of having every Tom, Dick and Harry running down here to Washington and bothering the life out of the President, the leaders of the party in New York will decide upon the men whom they desire to have appointed to positions in the federal employ and whose appointments they think will benefit the party most. These names being decided upon the men will come on to Washington, present their papers, and will, if necessary, be introduced to the President. Yes, organization is a great thing."

Schriver's run is a small creek passing through the town of Canton. The county commissioners have been asked by the city council to enclose this creek within a sewer, under ditch law. It is estimated by County Commissioner Clutz, that to do so would cost not less than \$75,000. Exactly why the city of Canton should ask the county to take control of a purely municipal improvement is not made clear. It is not difficult to imagine that financial considerations caused this most extraordinary request to be made. It is extremely improbable that Prosecutor Bow will give a legal decision favorable to this enterprise, and still less likely that the commissioners will take it up should they do so. It looks like a job.

THE CITY FINANCES.

The always interesting annual report of the city clerk, for the present fiscal year, appeared Monday. It shows a balance to the credit of the several funds amounting to \$3,544.27. Last year the balance was \$3,104.70. In 1891 it was \$12,798.04, and the year before that, \$5,531.38.

The corporation taxes loom up to \$57,553.72. This includes Dow tax money, but not special assessments. In 1892 the corporation taxes were \$47,074; in 1891, \$41,090, and in 1890, \$39,746.

The licenses and fines for 1893 reach \$469, as against \$232 in 1892; \$339 in 1891, and \$187 in 1890. This shows that Mayor Reed has not been idle.

But the figures for streets and alleys are most interesting. There is a balance of \$70.82 in this fund, and the total amount of which this balance remains was \$38,730. Last year the expenditures under this head were \$28,237; in 1891, \$29,713; in 1890, \$13,972.

Our total expenditures this year amount to \$177,548.14. This is apparent but not real, for \$94,000 of old bonds were taken up by the sale of refunding bonds. Last year the total expenditures were \$57,224.08; in 1891 they were \$62,092, and in 1890 they were \$56,872.

Light cost us \$7,706 this year. It cost \$6,515 last year, \$6,342 in 1891 and \$6,309 in 1890.

Our police cost \$5,339 this year against \$4,392 in 1892, \$4,020 in 1891 and \$3,356 in 1890.

The city engineer cost us exactly \$1,000.33 this year, or about \$100 more than usual.

The fire department got \$3,433 this year. Last year the figures were \$2,828 the year before that \$3,197 and in 1890, \$3,274.

Naturally, the general tendency of expenditures is upward. A growing city has growing needs, and it takes clever work to make ends meet.

EMBEZZLER, THEN SENATOR.

In a short time one William M. Roach, from the state of North Dakota,

will take his seat in the United States senate, with power and rank equal to that of John Sherman, Senator Allison, Shelby M. Cullom, Roger Q. Mills, and other pure men and statesmen. Roach is a Democrat, chosen in a Republican legislature by securing sufficient Republican votes to turn the Democratic minority into a majority. It was supposed when the wires were first laid for his election that the control of the senate would turn on his vote, and, in order to bring about his success, a Democratic steering committee interfered in the manipulation of the legislature. Charges of corruption were made in Bismarck. This Roach is the same man of whom the Washington Star of August 15, 1879, spoke as follows:

"The different banks and banking associations in this city to-day received a note from the Citizens' National bank to the effect that William N. Roach, the late cashier of the bank, has been discharged from his place, and no longer had any connection with the bank as its cashier or otherwise, and that the bank would not be responsible for his acts after this time."

"Two of the representatives of the state called on President Cleveland to apprise him that it was common rumor of the street that the bank had met a heavy loss through the defalcation of its cashier, and that the Star man's unpleasant mission was to request from him the fact concerning it. Mr. Cleveland said frankly:

"It is not gossip, young man. It is the truth. I am sorry to say that the bank has lost a large sum of money, approximating many thousands of dollars, through the dishonesty of its cashier. Sit down. I will tell you all about it. The public is entitled to know it, and I am glad you saw fit to call upon me for the facts rather than to accept as facts mere street gossip."

Mr. Cleveland then goes on to detail the method whereby Roach, who then lived in Washington, falsified the records, and relieved the institution of \$54,000.

NORWALK AND STEUBENVILLE.

Massillon's health report shows 27 cases of scarlet fever, 20 of diphtheria and 18 of typhoid fever. The water supply is not in good shape. Complaint is made that all the public sewers are too large, and the small amount of water emitted by the flushing tanks is incapable of cleansing them.—Steubenville Gazette.

The above is copied with ghoulish glee into the Norwalk Reflector. Both newspapers like to get in a blow at Massillon and are not particular whether they observe the rules or not. We took the asylum from Steubenville and the W. & L. E. terminals from Norwalk. If the papers named were decently fair they would add to the paragraph quoted that Massillon's annual death rate for 1892 was but 8 per thousand. As neither of the cities under question have emerged from their swaddling clothes, and arrived at the point where they furnish vital statistics to the state board of health, it is impossible for THE INDEPENDENT to make a comparative statement.

As tending to show the extreme healthfulness of Massillon, however, THE INDEPENDENT refers its disgruntled contemporaries to page 162 of the last published annual report of the state board of health. It is there stated that the average annual death rate per thousand, of all the cities corresponding with the board, and having a total population of 1,244,500, is 16.88. As Massillon's own rate is but 8.8 the conclusion is obvious.

As Norwalk has no sewers, and water works supplied from a babbling brook incapable of furnishing a sufficient supply for Massillon's railroads, silence on that score would be golden. When The Gazette says "the water supply is not in good shape" it fabricates. The supply is in the bosom of mother earth, but the town has grown too rapidly for its proper distribution. Improved machinery is now being put in, and no permanent difficulty stares us in the face.

If the unhappy capitals of Jefferson and Huron counties would cease to worry about Massillon and attend to their own knitting perhaps they might get a place in the procession before it gets by.

GREAT MR. CROKER.

It is suggestive to read in the New York World, on one day, for instance, that:

"The Democratic party of this city and state * * * is under the leadership of Senator Murphy, Lieut. Gov. Flower and Richard Croker. Gov. Flower is but a tool of the bosses."

The leaders are in politics for what they can make. They levy tribute on corporations. They sell legislation."

Then, having absorbed the paragraph quoted, to read in the same good Democratic journal on another day that:

"It is an undoubted fact that Mr. Croker has no warmer an admirer than the Michigan statesman. Mr. Dickinson has Mr. Croker's picture with an autograph letter framed and hung in his library at home. If Tammany doesn't get a big slice of the New York patronage it won't be Mr. Dickinson's fault."

Mr. Dickinson, but of course everybody knows that, is about as close to Mr. Cleveland as one man can get.

With Schiffmann's Asthma Cure There is no waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain. A single trial convinces the most skeptical. Trial package free of druggists or by mail, address, Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn.

Get Your Horses Clipped.

The season appears when horses suffer from long hair. Get them clipped at Kramer's with the electric clipper. Your horse will look better and feel better. Charges moderate.

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE

The Democratic primary election in Canton was held Saturday. Mark K. Wetach was nominated for mayor, receiving 1,510 votes, against 1,240 for John F. Blake. The remainder of the ticket is as follows: Waterworks trustee, Mart J. Hogan; solicitor, Peter J. Collins; marshal, Samuel Becherer; market master, Adam Thom; street commissioner, John Tillet; for members of the board of education under the new law, which provides for the election of members at large, Isaac Harter, Johnson Sherrick, John Sponseller, Paul Field, Henry B. Belden, and Alvin Pomerene. John F. Blake, serving his third term as mayor, was a candidate for a fourth term.

Three policemen hotly contested for the marshaling. It was a bitter fight, the various clans of the party leaving nothing undone to gain supremacy. The result is that neither can claim a victory on the whole ticket. One faction filled the mayoralty position, another the marshaling, and a third the solicitorship. Heads are quite sore in some quarters, and the war may be carried into Africa, Africa in this case meaning the general election. The Republicans will nominate next Saturday.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

First ward, Massillon, Caroline Hankins to R. W. McCaughey, lot No. 951, \$400.

Second Ward, Massillon.—U. J. Darr to Winfield S. Sprankle, lots Nos. 663, 664 and 665, \$300.

David Snyder's heirs.—To Geo. Snyder, lots Nos. 2138, 2139, 2140 and 2191, \$1.00.

To Charles W. Snyder, lots Nos. 2129 and 2137, \$1.00.

To David J. Snyder, lot No. 2128, \$1.00.

To Albert Snyder, lots Nos. 2136, 2142, 2143 and 2144, \$1.00.

J. C. Lowe to Frank Welch, lot No. 1662, \$20.

Laura E. Hankins to R. W. McCaughey, lot No. 319, \$700.

Mrs. Kate Webb to George Wendling, lot No. 127, \$900.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Solomon Wendling and Susie E. Lenz, Wilmot.

Ephraim O. Schroppe and Mary Wise, Canton.

Homer Riley and Elva Gerbur, Canton.

R. H. Walgamot and Ida Wheaton, Massillon.

Peter Pfeifer and Allie Stafford, Canton.

PROBATE OFFICE.

The will of Joseph W. Putman, of Sugar Creek township, has been filed.

John P. Hindman, of the Melbourne Hotel, Canton, assigned to J. C. Stanton, Saturday at 2:25 p. m.

The Hensel divorce case is being heard in the common pleas court today.

Ex-County Commissioner Ellis Hazen died at his home in Lexington township yesterday evening at 5 o'clock. The funeral will be held from his home tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday.

Who would not serve his country and be as handsomely paid as are the officers of Molly Stark? The state auditor has just sent out his report for 1892, showing, among other things, the amounts received by the Stark county officials, during the year ending Nov. 15, 1892. Here are the figures:

Probate Judge—Fees received, \$5,656.54; due and unpaid, \$1,734; paid clerks, \$2,000; net income, \$5,390.89.

Auditor—Salary and allowances, \$6,755; paid clerks, \$2,550; net compensation, \$4,145.

Treasurer—Total fees received and due, \$6,042; clerk hire, \$1,897; net compensation, \$4,145.

Clerk of courts—Fees and allowances received and due, \$6,106; clerk hire, \$1,900; net compensation, \$4,125.

Sheriff—Fees and allowances, \$6,051; clerks and deputies, \$2,900; net compensation, \$3,151.

Recorder—Total fees received and due, \$3,062; clerk hire, \$1,031; net compensation, \$3,831.91.

Prosecuting attorney—net compensation, \$2,015.

County commissioners—Net compensation, J. O. Kreighbaum, \$1,213; J. W. Wearstler, \$1,562.24; J. Clutz, \$913.35.

The net compensation of various officers of Summit county was as follows: Probate judge, \$3.59; auditor, \$2,370; treasurer, \$4,331; clerk, \$3,061; sheriff, \$3,709; recorder, \$2,049; prosecuting attorney, \$1,555; county commissioners, \$1,213; \$1,562; \$913.

SNYDER VS. ALBRIGHT.

A petition in error was filed to-day by Jacob A. Ambler, Robert H. Folger and Baldwin & Shields, attorneys for F. Edward Snyder, who prays that the judgment of the court of common pleas in the case of F. Edward Snyder vs. Peter G. Albright, wherein the plaintiff sought to recover the value of an alleged promissory note, be reversed, and the plaintiff in error be restored to all things he has lost by reason of said judgment. Day, Lynch & Day, counsel for P. G. Albright, have waived the issuing of summons before the circuit court. The errors alleged are substantially the same as those set forth in the motion for a new trial, which was denied several months ago. The plaintiff recites that there is error in the record and proceedings in this:

1st. Because the court of common pleas erred in overruling the motion of F. Edward Snyder, plaintiff, for a new trial.

2d. Because the court of common pleas, at the trial of said case, erred in excluding testimony offered by plaintiff below, on the objection of defendant below, and to which exceptions were taken at the time as appear in said bill of exceptions.

3rd. Because said court of common pleas at the trial of said case erred in admitting testimony offered by defendant below, against objection of plaintiff below, to which exceptions were taken at the time.

4th. Because said court of common pleas on trial of said case erred in admitting as testimony to the jury certain letters written by the plaintiff, F. Edward Snyder, to one Ida Roof, offered by said defendant below, against

the objection of the plaintiff below, to which objections were taken at the time.

5th. Because said court of common pleas on the trial of said case erred in its charge to the jury to which said plaintiff below excepted at the time.

6th. Because said court of common pleas on trial of said case erred in refusing to charge the jury as requested by said plaintiff below, to which refusal said plaintiff by his counsel excepted at the time.

7th. Because said verdict of the jury in said case was against the evidence and contrary to law.

8th. Because said verdict was for defendant below when it should have been for plaintiff below.

9th. Because of other errors occurring at the time of trial in court of common pleas.

10th. Because of other errors in the charge of court to the jury in said case.

SOME NEW CASES.

The following cases were filed in the common pleas court today: Mary E. Smith petitioning for a divorce from her husband, Frank Smith. The case of John Zulavren against John Margo, Margaret Margo, his wife, and the Massillon Loan and Building Company, to recover \$43.20 alleged to be due him on a transfer of real estate. Joseph Biele against Mary Delbauer, to recover \$685.75 balance due on a promissory note signed by the latter.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Third Ward, Massillon.—Wm. Forrest to Mary Forrest, lot No. 1,921, \$1,500.

Bert Hankins to R. W. McCaughey, lots 1878 and 1879.

Wm. Jenner to Joseph Grass, 14½ acres of land, \$2,705.

Peter Gebres to Elizabeth Weber, one-fifth acre of land; correct transfer made Dec 12, 1890.

Perry Township.—Jessie Bordner to B. Dammiller, 7½ acres of land, \$4,570.

For the majority, the avowed Republican candidates regularly named, are: John LaBar, George Rex M. C. Barber, H. B. Webber and H. J. Bacon. Among those who have been spoken of are: R. A. Cassidy, Hon. T. C. Snyder, J. J. Grant, Charles Richardson and J. M. Sechrist.

Marriage licenses have been granted to the following persons: Charles W. Stump and Mary C. Nist, of Canton; Joseph F. Riley and Lu Matti, of Alliance. James H. Robertson has been appointed administrator of Henry Blythe, of Canton.

R. H. Wolgamot and Ida M. Wheaton, of Massillon, were married on Saturday evening by Justice Ringie.

Tickets for the Republican tariff banquet will be three dollars each instead of two.

Wednesday.

It has been so frequently stated as to have acquired the force of a legally accepted fact, that the court house property would revert to the original donors in case of its abandonment for public purposes. There is, however, no warrant for this assumption, and on the other hand, there is a supreme court decision taking the opposite view of the case. While looking up another matter, this morning, Postmaster Russell's eyes fell upon this decision by the mere chance, and thanks to his reference THE INDEPENDENT is able to quote that portion of the decision bearing upon the subject.

On page 204, fifth Ohio, will be found the opinion of the supreme court, delivered by Judge Lane in the case of the widow and heirs at law of William Reynolds, deceased, vs. the commissioners of Stark county. In handing down the opinion Judge Lane said:

"In 1819, B. Wells for certain consideration received from the treasurer of Stark county conveyed by a deed, with general warranty, lot No. 30, in Canton, to the then commissioners, to build for the use of the county, thereon for no other purpose. That deed contained a proviso that it should be void if a lot should be appropriated to any other purpose. On May 23, 1833, Wells released to the commissioners all his right in reversion in that lot."

"In the present case the lot was first conveyed by Wells to the commissioners, with a condition to be void in case the lot was appropriated to any other purpose than to erect the court house and public offices. In 1823 Wells released his reversionary interest to the commissioners, by which, in our opinion, it became their absolute property for general purposes, and subject to alienation by them."

This opinion is so direct as to clear up any doubt whatever upon the point, as to the legality of a sale of the court house grounds, by the county commissioners, should they see fit to dispose of them.

MINOR HAPPENINGS.

It is now definitely settled that the Volstead Steam Pump Company, of Canton, now doing business in the old John Danner building, will move their works to Louisville. Negotiations have been pending between the board of trade of that town and the firm. The village will furnish the company with a building 40 by 140 feet in size, with boiler and engine and a cupola for foundry.

The operetta "Penelope; or the Milkman's Bride" will be presented at the Grand Monday evening, March 20, by the local talent of Canton, for the benefit of the firemen who were injured by the falling walls of the Odd Fellows' building several weeks ago.

Marriage licenses have been issued to the following persons: Hugh Wilson and Clara Fulton, of North Lawrence; Charles Swisher and Emma Oblight, of Pigeon Run, and Adolph Tisot and Ceila E. Washley, of Canton.

Samuel Willis, of Canton, and Albert Walcutt, of Massillon, enlisted in the United States navy at New York city last week.

The total receipts of the city of Canton, from all sources, for the last fiscal year, amounts to \$299,940.61.

Frank Sibila has been appointed administrator of the George Mang estate in Tuscarawas township.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFER.

First ward, Massillon, John Jacobs to Henry Falke, lot No. 168, \$9,000.

THE DEAL IS COMPLETE.

M. D. WOODFORD IS PRESIDENT OF THE C. L. & W. RAILROAD.

How the Transfer of Interests Was Negotiated and Carried Out—The Hard Facts Brought to Light—It Will Continue to be an Independent Line.

CLEVELAND, March 14.—A certified check for over \$2,000,000, on Friday of last week, was placed in the hands of President E. R. Perkins, of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad Company. This, with \$300,000 paid as an option some months ago, constituted the consideration for which that portion of the C. L. & W. stock which has been the property of the Selah Chamberlain estate, was transferred to a syndicate of New York and Ohio capitalists, all the members of which are interested in the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad. Yesterday the board of directors met in the C. L. & W. general offices. At this meeting Messrs. E. R. Perkins, president; W. S. Streator, vice president; Oscar Townsend, general manager; A. S. Gorham and M. D. Woodford and W. R. Woodford, of Cincinnati; J. B. Dennis, of New York, and L. A. Russell and J. E. Terry, of Cleveland, were chosen in their places. The only directors holding over are John Newell, president of the Lake Shore, and E. B. Thomas, of New York, vice president of the Erie.

After this election the new board met and elected M. D. Woodford president, J. B. Dennis vice president, and W. R. Woodford general manager. The treasurer of the company, resigned the office of secretary, retaining the office of treasurer. W. A. Shoemaker, New York, was elected to succeed Mr. Outter as secretary. Mr. J. F. Townsend was retained as traffic agent of the company, but a new office was created, J. E. Terry being made general freight and passenger agent. All these changes took effect immediately, and General Manager Woodford stated yesterday that no further changes would occur. All the gentlemen named above, says Mr. Thomas, were in the city, and besides them were Messrs. H. A. Taylor, J. Howard Taylor, and H. F. Shoemaker, of New York. The party will leave this morning for Lorain, where they will make a thorough examination of the docks there, which are to receive very extensive improvements. Starting from Lorain they will make a tour of inspection over the newly acquired line.

Negotiations for the above deal, which started last summer, and were closed without any material change in the terms. The rate received for the stock was not made public, but it must be over eighty-five, as this figure was offered by the Lake Shore road over a year ago. General Manager Woodford stated positively that the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton would continue to be operated entirely independent of each other, and said traffic arrangements had been made. The Lake Shore will continue to be the main line of entrance into Cleveland, and the new general manager disclaimed any intention on the part of the company to build a line of its own into this city. At the same time he expressed the opinion that a road would be constructed into Cleveland by that or some other company within three years in the natural order of events, and as Mr. Woodford only recently relinquished the office of general superintendent of the Wheeling & Lake Erie to assume his present position his views are of considerable value.

A Stark County Suit.

John F. Stoner's suit against James McIndlen, over a lease of coal lands in Stark county, has reached the supreme court. Stoner took possession of the land before the lease expired, claiming that the mine was not kept in working order. McIndlen secured a verdict of \$1,500 damages in the court of common pleas. The circuit court set it down to \$750, and the present effort is to have the case reversed by the supreme court.—Black Diamond.

Died at West Brookfield.

Bartholomew Bessler, one of West Brookfield's oldest citizens, died Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at his home in that place. Mr. Bessler is 75 years old and had resided in West Brookfield for thirty-eight years. He was a blacksmith by trade, but he had led a retired life for quite a number of years. He was a wife and six adult children. He was a member of the German Benevolent Society. The cause of his death was a general breaking down.

They Ran to the Cemetery.

The street railway managers kept their promise to run the local line cars through to the Massillon cemetery gates yesterday, and the result was very satisfactory to them. A large number of people availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the pretty spot and during the afternoon every car on the southern route was crowded.

Mr. Barlow Resigns.

Edward Barlow has resigned as day clerk at the Hotel Conrad, and will leave this evening for his home in Salamanca, N. Y. During Mr. Barlow's stay in Massillon he has made many friends by his courteous and jovial manner, and all regret very much to see him leave. He will be succeeded by W. A. Combs.

Continued for Thirty Days.

By mutual agreement of plaintiffs and defendant the case of the Baldwin Piano Company against Bert Hankins, which was to have been heard before Justice Paul on Saturday night, was continued for thirty days.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a number of years, and it has always given me satisfaction. It is an excellent dressing, prevents the hair from turning gray, insures its vigorous growth, and keeps the scalp white and clean."—Mary A. Jackson, Salem, Mass.

WANTED—First class apprentice girls at once. W. D. Olmstead, Ellis block.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE ROUTE THROUGH TOWN.

How the New Street Railway People Expect to Proceed.

"There is nothing really new in the Navarre street railway enterprise," said Otto E. Young, one of the franchise petitioners, this morning. "It will take several weeks to bring the matter to a head, under the most favorable circumstances. The route through town? We'll start on Mill street at Main, south to Railroad street, east on Railroad to East street, south on East street to Richville avenue, and across the country, on new streets to the Navarre road. You see we want to tap the Ft. Wayne road and get a good route through town that will command local patronage."

May Resume Operations.

By a decision made by the attorney general it is more than probable that the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, which suspended operations last December by order of Commissioner Kinder, will be able to resume business in the near future. The company is chartered as a mutual, but for a number of years has been doing business on the stock plan. It is now held that by using the word mutual in the name of the company, as the Ohio Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, it can resume operations without the \$200,000 in assets and work on the stock plan as heretofore. Nothing definite can be given out until after a meeting is held by the directors, which will be soon.

DOINGS AT DALTON.

Many Happenings in a Bright and Lively Town.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cochran and Miss Mamie, of Martins Ferry, visited with friends here the past week.

The light that shone so bright west of here on Monday

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigator.

Mr. G. F. Borden, of Pittsburg, is in the city.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Slicker, of Third street, a daughter.

Miss Laura Lomady, who resides in West Main street, is very ill.

Miss Mamie Rodenberger is quite ill at her home in Summit street.

Miss Wales and Miss Theodora Ricks are spending the week at Onida.

Col. C. M. Bartruff, of Brooklyn, is a guest at the home of C. B. Allman.

O. A. Angus, the C. L. & W. day operator, is visiting his parents in Dalton.

Mr. and C. W. Zimmerman are visiting Mr. Zimmerman's parents at Beach City.

Thomas Howell is a victim of blood poisoning at his home, 350 West Main street.

Councilman John A. Shoemaker is quite ill at his home in East South street.

Mrs. Jane McBride has returned after a two months' visit with her daughter, Mrs. John Kitt, in Canal Fulton.

Mr. Harry Justice and daughter, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Oberlin, in East Main street.

Clemens & Boerner have secured a contract from the J. H. & D. Lake Company for the plumbing in their new works.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ruthrauff, of Crestline, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Switzer, in South Erie street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rohr, of Wooster, are visiting Mrs. Rohr's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hassler, in East Tremont street.

A C. L. & W. brakeman named Williams, lost his right hand in making a coupling at Chamberlain, a small station this side of Medina, this morning.

Miss Laura Brumbaugh and Miss Schoner, of Uniontown, are the guests of Miss Amanda Brumbaugh, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Frank, in North street.

Married, Mr. James W. Snyder and Miss Sarah C. Biddle, both of Massillon, by Rev. W. B. Leggett, at the home of the bride's uncle, O. L. Reeves, of Massillon, March 12, 1893.

John McMillan and Joseph Cully, both of East Greenville, are at the point of death. Both men are over 90 years of age, and are numbered among the pioneers of this part of the county.

Miss Anna Beams, of Cleveland, will arrive to-night, to take charge of the trimming department at W. D. Clansie's millinery store. Miss Frances Camp, also of Cleveland, will assist Miss Beams.

The funeral of Isaac Bowman was held from the home of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowman, in West Charles street, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, the Rev. Flemon officiating. Many friends were in attendance.

The little four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Kleever, of Wooster street, who was so terribly burned by the overturning of a kettle of boiling water last Friday, is recovering. It was at first thought that the child would die.

It is alleged that Bolivar people contemplate going to the World's Fair in a canal boat. According to the fairy-like plans, they are to sail down the canal to Portsmouth, and then be towed through the Ohio and up the Mississippi.

The George Welker property in Prospect street, was sold this morning by William Welker to Isaac Bachtel and I. M. Taggart. Mr. Bachtel will occupy the house which stands on the south end of the lot, while Mr. Taggart will erect a new residence on the north end.

An egg festival will be given at the Christian church on the evening of April 1. Colored eggs will be a specialty, but eggs of every conceivable nationality will lend a charm to the occasion. Palmer Cox's Brownies have promised to grace the festival with their presence.

G. W. Scott, who resigned his position with Russell & Co. some weeks ago, in order to accept another flattering business opportunity at Dubuque, Ind., left Monday evening, via Chicago, for his new home, taking with him the best wishes for success of all who know him. He has made many friends in many ways, and they all regret his departure as greatly as they desire good fortune to follow him.

Hugh Gamble, of Coshocton, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Gamble is desirous of starting in the hotel business in Massillon and came here expecting to purchase, if possible, a desirable place. With the exception of the Empire House in Railroad street the proprietors of the different houses refused to sell, so Mr. Gamble went home to think the matter over and will return again in a few days. He may purchase the Empire.

THE INDEPENDENT has been asked to state, for the benefit of a number of persons, whether the disease of diphtheria, of which there are at present a number of cases in the city, is or is not contagious. The question was referred to Health Officer T. O. Miller, this morning, and he stated most emphatically that the disease is both contagious and infectious, and furthermore that it is much if not more to be dreaded than small pox, scarlet fever, typhoid fever. "People should exercise the greatest care," he continued, "and take every possible precaution to guard against the spread of this disease."

"March to search" is the old adage. It searches out any weakness of the system, resulting from impure blood. Those who use Ayer's Sarsaparilla find March no more searching or even disagreeable than any other month. This medicine is a wonderful investigator.

Dr. F. G. Jones, homeopathist and surgeon, Office, No. 52 E. Main street; residence, 56 E. Tremont street, telephone 172.

GENERAL MANAGER WOODFORD

He Expresses Himself as Pleased with the C. L. & W. Road.

Yesterday's INDEPENDENT mentioned briefly the visit to the city of the new owners of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway. The party was composed of president M. D. Woodford; general manager W. R. Woodford; superintendent P. Bruner; master mechanic O. H. Warburton; general freight and passenger agent J. E. Terry; and Messrs. H. A. Taylor, J. Howard Taylor and H. F. Shoemaker, of New York, who are interested in the C. L. & W. The special train of two day coaches and the Woodfords' private car only remained at this station a few minutes.

General Manager W. R. Woodford was interviewed and said that the party was making a trip of inspection over the road from Lorain to Wheeling. He said, "I don't know that I can say anything regarding our plans for the operation of the road, for it has been in our possession less than twenty-four hours. I find the road bed in splendid shape, and everything seems to be in good running order. As to whether there will be any new trains put on or any changes made in our schedule or system of handling traffic, we are not prepared to talk about just yet. I expect to be in Massillon frequently, and hope that the change in management will be mutually profitable to your city and the C. L. & W."

IN THE MAYOR'S COURT.

A Doylestown Man Sent to the County Jail for Six Months.

George Murray, of Doylestown, was sentenced to six months in the county jail by Mayor Reed, this morning, and was taken to Canton by Marshal Hagan. Murray was arrested by the marshal last night on complaint of a North Mill street woman, who charged him with seizing hold of her thirteen-year-old daughter and attempting an assault. When brought before the mayor Murray pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery, explaining that he was drunk and did not realize what he was doing.

Crystal Spring.

Eastern capitalists are prospecting for fire clay in this vicinity.

Christopher Bremppkamp is about to put up a new building in which to carry on his butcher business. He is negotiating with a leading firm in New York for one of their standard make refrigerators.

A concert was given in the school-house last Thursday evening by the pupils, under the direction of A. H. McCoy, singing teacher of the various township schools. The beautiful music made the evening an enjoyable one and reflects great credit on Mr. McCoy. The duet rendered by Miss Pett and Mr. McCoy, with Miss Cora Peters as organ accompanist, was grand and highly appreciated by all—more so by the fathers and mothers whose children are in their care. A collection was taken up, and the liberal donations will be spent in procuring pictures to adorn the walls of the school.

James A. Beitel has accepted the nomination tendered him for supervisor. It is useless to say that if he is elected he will do his duty while in office by repairing the highway with ashes and other modes.

Believe in Witchcraft.

This is the nineteenth century, and yet in Tuscarawas county there are people who believe in witchcraft. Out on Crooked Run lives Jacob Kohler, and a month ago two hams were stolen from his smokehouse. He has a neighbor named Christian Gop, who called and said he could find his hams if he would follow his directions. Gop is, perhaps, 65 years old, and lived in Dover a third of a century ago. Gop wanted him to get some waxed paper on which he (Gop) would write some witch words out of an old receipt book. Then Kohler was to sleep with the paper under his pillow and dream of hams, when he would see the thieves. Kohler wouldn't "wax." Gop is also mad at a neighbor, and says that if that man or any his family ever steps on his (Gop's) land, they will be paralyzed and have to stand right there till he liberates them. They used to burn witches. Maybe it would not be a bad thing to try on a wizard—Dover Reporter.

They're All Over Eighty.

John Fries, of Norwalk, who is renewing old acquaintances in Massillon, had a chat with Postmaster Russell this morning, in the course of which they drew upon their memories for a list of living Massillonians each of whom is over 80 years of age. Before they got done they had named the following: George Harsh, Thomas Webb, James Baylies, Thomas R. Richmond, R. H. Folger, John Jacobs, Peter Morgenthau, A. B. Cox, James Neall, Carl Albright and Arvine Fox.

Will Seek for Oil and Gas.

The Akron Oil and Gas Company has now under lease from 40,000 to 60,000 acres of land in Summit and adjoining counties and is still leasing. It is said that it will endeavor to get 100,000 acres under lease before work is conducted on a large scale. The magnitude of the new company, as well as the character of the man in the enterprise, make it exceedingly probable that there is more than a probability of oil, gas or some other substance being found.—Akron Beacon.

The Tuscarawas Ticket.

The Republicans of Tuscarawas township will vote for Robinson Renoehl for justice of the peace, and W. Henry Friend for treasurer. Jacob G. Eggert and David Brenner are out for the nomination for trustees.

Strongly Endorsed.

The advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people, because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation. They tell the story—Hood's cures.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

THE INDEPENDENT sees the case.

THE GOVERNOR'S AFFAIRS.

EVERY CLAIM WILL BE PAID IN FULL BY APRIL 1.

Trustee Kohlhaas Says That There is Money in Hand to Take Care of all Outstanding Liabilities—Mr. McKinley Approves a National Guardsmen.

COLUMBUS, March 13.—Here is what Governor McKinley says of the subscription movement, in a letter to Colonel Hamilton:

"I have just read in a paper of this morning the enclosed clipping, which has very much surprised me. If the enclosed be true I most emphatically protest against it, and insist that you recall the circular letter purporting to have been sent out. I can appreciate the generous motive which prompted the movement, but I cannot under any circumstances accept the contributions; and if any have been received, please return them to the donors at once with my thanks and expressions of appreciation. Very respectfully yours, Wm. McKinley, Jr."

CHICAGO, March 13.—Trustee Kohlhaas has received enough money by popular subscription to pay Governor McKinley's debts, and by April 1st every cent of the \$95,000 liabilities will have been wiped out with single dollar bills from individual Republicans and \$5,000 contributions by faithful admirers. Not a cent of the Governor's or his wife's property will be used, and no man will ever be able to say he was asked to help. In fact, in every case which came under the recipient's notice, he made a most decisive objection and refused. The fund was raised by nearly 4,000 contributors, in sums ranging from \$1 to handsome drafts for \$5,000. The money came from nearly every section of the country with the most from Ohio. Indiana and Michigan men were numerous among the donors, and the Illinois contributions show Mr. McKinley had some friends in this Democratic state. Each draft that was sent to the governor in Columbus was no sooner received by him than it was remailed to the sender. Mr. Kohlhaas has not written him as to the size of the fund and does not propose to do so. He will simply accept and pay the McKinley-Walk notes on their presentation. In fact, this operation has already commenced, and by April 1, the indebtedness will be entirely canceled. This having been accomplished, all the homestead effects and inheritances will be returned to Mr. and Mrs. McKinley as a gift from the trustee and the people.

STREET RAILWAY TALK.

West Brookfield People are Anxious for the Cars.

President W. A. Lynch, of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, spent the afternoon in town but had no news to impart concerning possible extensions. His company would certainly not enter into any competition to secure a franchise to Navarre, and as to reaching out to West Brookfield, this subject had not been presented to him at all, and he was somewhat surprised, upon his arrival here, to learn that consents were being secured for a line to the latter point.

THE INDEPENDENT received a call, to-day, from a citizen of West Brookfield, who discussed the route as suggested before in this paper, via Sug Main street to the new Miller mine, thence north to the Wooster road. While not opposed to that route he said they preferred that it should take the straight road, beginning at the U. B. church.

"But," he continued, "we are so anxious to get the line built that we will be satisfied with anything before losing the line altogether. I am sure the latter route would be more beneficial to the street railway company, for at least 200 men in Massillon are employed in or near Brookfield who would use the line daily. Now these men do not want to be carried a mile and a half farther by going around by West Main street, when most of them work just this side of the village. They could almost save time by walking. From the U. B. church on the 'Wooster road' there is almost a continuous line of houses the entire distance to Brookfield, so why should the road not be built by this route instead of West Main street, where there is nothing to speak of?"

What Class of Persons Apply to Drs. France and Ottman for Relief?

This question may naturally occur to the minds of some who have not visited our office. To such we will say, a single visit will convince anyone that we have the most elegant, homelike and completely equipped medical and surgical establishment in the United States with earnest, thoughtful, scientific and sincere physicians. Our patrons are of the same character. In fact, they are made up from the intelligent, thinking classes; from those who dare to think and act for themselves. Having failed to obtain relief from their home physicians, they dare to do as they please about employing others, however much the opinion of those who have failed to give them relief may be obtruded upon them. They are a people who are willing to investigate, and are not bigoted or prejudiced against their own interests, but are willing to acknowledge improvement and advancement wherever found, and take advantage of it to obtain relief. You are invited to do the same. Come and investigate, or remain away and continue to be an invalid, and suffer the consequences of ignorance and prejudice.

DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN.

Formerly of New York, now of The France Medical and Surgical Institute, Columbus, Ohio, by request of many friends and patients, have decided to visit Canton Thursday, March 23, Consultation and Examination Free and Strictly Confidential in the Private Parlor of the Barnett Hotel from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. one day only.

Without doubt Salvation Oil is a great cure for all rheumatic and neuralgic affections, as well as for strains and sprains. Mr. Wm. H. Lewis, of Suffolk, Va., writes: "I have strained my back, have had rheumatism and neuralgia, for which I have used Salvation Oil, and in each case this article has effected a cure. It should be kept on hand at all times."

THE INDEPENDENT sees the case.

CAUGHT IN A CLAY CRUSHER.

Misfortune of an Employee at the Fire Brick Works.

August Burndt, married, 40 years of age and an employee of the Massillon Fire Brick Company, fell into a clay crusher, this morning, and his right leg was horribly mangled by the huge wheel which pulverizes the clay. The flesh was reduced to a jelly as far up as the knee, and the bones, so Dr. Gardner says, are badly fractured. He was at once removed to his home near Heppert's mill. Dr. Gardner will try to save the limb, but success is problematical.

REPLYING TO M'BRIDE

AN OLD UNIONIST FROM NEW STRAITSVILLE.

He Talks About the Cost of Running the United Mine Workers—He Answers the Recently Published Statements of the President of the Organization.

In reply to the letter from John McBride, president of the United Mine Workers of America, as published last week, a correspondent at New Straitsville writes:

I stated in my former communication that the cost of running the national organization would amount to about \$5,000 a year. I was mistaken. I have before me a report of the national secretary-treasurer for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1892. It shows that there was expended for salaries and expenses, \$7,713.75. At this rate the cost of running the national organization would be nearer \$30,000 than \$5,000—and all this to run a little organization of 20,000. It is said that when the Great Eastern was lying in harbor, the barnacles hung on her so thick they had to be shot off or they would have sunk the ship. Fellow miners, our ship has been in harbor too long. It is time we were getting her out into service again or the barnacles will sink her to the bottom.

Now a few words as to the membership of the organization. Mr. McBride does not deny what I stated in my letter, but confirms every statement, and then proceeds to explain, explain, explain. It is said of a French diplomat that "he could explain the devil taking of hell." It will take more explaining than has yet been made to convince me that we have value received for money paid into the national organization. Mr. McBride misquotes me. I said the national organization had now about 20,000 members, and Ohio had nearly two thirds, or about 13,000. Does not President McBride verify this statement within a few hundred members?

There has been in the past great mystery about the membership of our national organization, and light on this question seems as difficult to obtain as it is for the Chicago police to find out who killed Dr. Cronin.

Mr. McBride says that we have a membership of 20,187, an increase during the year of 6,232. That would leave 13,955 members one year ago. I have before me the report of National Secretary-Treasurer Pat McBryde to the national convention a year ago, in which he uses this language: "When we last met, there were 32,000 miners and mine laborers in the organization; to-day 20,000 will cover the membership." But John McBride says we had less than 14,000 at that time. The McBryde's ideas may reconcile their statements as best they can. Again, John McBride says: "That the Ohio membership increased during the year, 2,287 and that I am not familiar with all the difficulties confronting the national union in its own case. No, I plead guilty to my ignorance in this respect. But I do know that if the alleged increase in miners' national organization outside of Ohio was secured with as little exertion as the 2,287 were secured in Ohio, then indeed our national officers have little else to do than cultivate their knowledge of sweet sounding words while we dig out the dimes."

Suppose we have 20,000 of a membership, and no more than that is claimed. Does it justify us in paying twenty or thirty thousand dollars per year in salaries and expenses? Does it justify us in paying \$15,000 or even \$5,000, if we can get along with less? I say no, emphatically no. And I do not propose being scared into it by the suggestions of Mr. McBride that it will be opening up the old sores and the old fight between the organizations, nor by his flattery that we are such loyal good fellows in Ohio.

Mr. McBride speaks of difficulties in preventing reductions in other states. I hope he will not carry this excuse to the point of making himself ridiculous. He knows as well as I do that this is only a bugaboo and a pretense. If my memory serves me right, I saw in the papers some time ago where McBride stated we hadn't 500 members out of over 20,000 men in the state of Illinois. Did you stop a reduction there, McBride, or could you have stopped one? Perhaps you stopped one in Iowa, where we have only a few hundred members, as I am informed. The miners of Indiana have been unable to advance their wages. The miners of West Virginia are certainly not under the control of the national organization, as you well know. A reduction could not be prevented in western Pennsylvania so far as the influence of the national organization is concerned. In fact, the only state amenable to the influence of the national organization or the state organization, which is the same thing, is Ohio.

I have taken the liberty to speak very freely to Mr. McBride, because he has taken upon himself to wipe out my opposition to our present extravagant system under pretense of defending the national organization.

AN OLD UNIONIST.

NEW STRAITSVILLE, March 11.

Nervous Prostration.

A large manufacturer, whose affairs were very much embarrassed, and who was overworked and broken down with nervous exhaustion, went to a celebrated specialist. He was told that the only thing needed was to be relieved of care and worry, and have a change of thought. This doctor was more considerate of his patient's health than of his financial circumstances. He ought to have advised him to use Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, the best remedy for nervous prostration, sleeplessness, dizziness, headache, ill effects of spirits, tobacco, coffee, opium, etc. Thousands testify to cures. Book and trial bottle free at Z. T. Baltz's.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION.

ADAM WENDLING NOMINATED FOR CITY MARSHAL.

Republicans Nominate a Local Ticket—Very Few Contests and Consequently a Rather Light Vote—R. H. Folger and George Crawford for Justices.

The Republican primary election proceeded very quietly Saturday afternoon, owing to the rainy weather and the few contests for place. The entire vote for the city of Massillon was 511, and for Perry township 19. For the office of street commissioner Ezekiel Keller had no opposition. Neither had E. G. Willison for city solicitor nor J. W. Foltz, for city treasurer. The same is true of Geo. Snyder for township treasurer and Benjamin Ayers for township trustee.

The only contest in the entire ticket for both Massillon and Perry township were for the offices of marshal justice of the peace and assessor in the first ward. The result of the vote for these offices is as follows:

CITY MARSHAL.

	Fuller	Wendling
Ward one.....	68	113
Ward two.....	30	81
Ward three.....	46	117
Ward four.....	14	25
Total.....	158	336

Justice of the Peace.

(two to be nominated)

George T. Crawford.....	295
Robert H. Folger.....	312
Wm. McMillan.....	187
D. F. Reineoth.....	168

First Ward Assessor.

Jonathan Wiseman.....	111
John P. Cady.....	37

A gentleman in Union county, Mo., who is too modest to have his name in the newspapers, was cured of rheumatism by Chamberlain's Pain Balm, after trying other medicines and treatments for thirteen years. 50c. bottles for sale by Morgenthaler & Heister.

Parker House Furnishing Co.'s auction sale is now in progress. Furniture of every description is being sold at auction prices, North Market street, Canton.

Dr. Menner, the dentist, 15 W. Main.

Saved His Life

Scrofula—Impure Vaccination—Beyond Hope

But Hood's Sarsaparilla Effected a Perfect Cure.

Joseph Harper

Trenton, N. J.

"We are sure that Hood's Sarsaparilla saved our son Joseph's life as that the sun shines. Five years ago on board ship our three boys were vaccinated. Joseph had a very sore arm, so bad at one time that we were afraid it would have to be taken off. At length it seemed to get well, but about two months after, he began to complain of soreness and pain in the vaccinated arm. He had occasionally shown some signs of scrofula, but nothing serious. His arm, however, grew worse and worse and became swollen and covered with sores. The inflammation and sores also spread all over his body, and he was a mass of corruption.

Pitiable to Behold.

A misery to himself and almost breaking our hearts with anguish over his dreadful condition. Many a time did I wish he were dead and out of his misery.

"The eruption was especially severe back of his ears and over his head and the lower part of his face. We had to cut off all his hair we could, as it was impossible to comb through the mass of hard crust and matter. Physicians did him no good, and three specialists at the Eye and Ear Hospital said:

Nothing Could be Done.

They said it was a blood disease caused by impure vaccination. One night I happened to be reading in a paper about Hood's Sarsaparilla, and decided to try it.

"While taking the first bottle, Joseph did not grow any worse, on the second, we noticed that he was improving, and, slowly but surely, the medicine drove away the disease and won a complete victory. The scales and scabs began to fall off; the sores gradually healed up, and new, smooth and healthy skin formed in place of the disease and corruption. Of course it took time, but improvement was steady until at the end of the year the disease had entirely disappeared, and Joseph stood a strong and healthy boy. He is at school and progressing rapidly in his studies.

"We and all the neighbors regard his cure as a perfect miracle." JAMES HARPER, heater in Tooling & Saws Rolling Mill, residence, No. 814 Division Street, Trenton, N. J.

Hood's PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Hood's Cures

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THE BEST ON EARTH

Is what our customers want, and what they want we provide. Our \$1.50 Fur Stock Tourists and Derbys are without a superior.

SPRINGER STYLES READY

In Knox, Youman, Silverman and Stetson Fine Hats. Fancy Percale Shirts with roll or High Laydown collar for \$1.25.

SPANGLER & CO.,

Leaders in Hats and Men's Furnishing Goods.

Teachers of Cookery now use and recommend

Cleveland's Baking Powder

Years ago they used and some even recommended other brands. The change to Cleveland's was made after practical tests in the kitchen. It's an age of improvement. Why not buy the Best?

MAY OPEN ON SUNDAY.

CHICAGO, March 14.—A bill is now before the legislature providing for the opening of the Illinois exhibit at the World's fair on Sunday. If it passes it is thought that it will result in the opening of the entire exhibition on that day.

BURIED BY FALLING WALLS

CHICAGO, March 13.—A picture frame factory in May street burned this morning. The loss on building and stock is total and amounts to \$60,000. The walls fell on adjoining dwellings burying five persons. Two were killed.

THEY GET GOOD OFFICES.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Ex Representative McAdoo, of New Jersey, was appointed assistant secretary of the navy to-day. E. B. Whitney was appointed assistant attorney general.

Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant. It is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by Z. T. Baltz.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Outcures, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Burns, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Erysipelas, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltz.

Hood's Disease Curable.

The truth of this statement may be doubted by many, but when Dr. Franklin Miles, the eminent Indiana specialist, claims that Hood's Disease is curable and proves it by thousands of testimonials of wonderful cures by his New Heart Cure; it attracts the attention of the millions suffering with short breath, Palpitation, irregular pulse, wind in stomach, pains in side or shoulder, smothering spells, fainting, Dropsy, etc. A. F. Davis, Silver Creek, Neb., by using four bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, was completely cured after twelve years suffering from Heart Disease. The wonderful remedy is sold by Z. T. Baltz. Books free.

AYER'S PILLS

cure constipation, dyspepsia, jaundice, sick headache.

THE BEST

remedy for all disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels.

Every Dose Effective

NYE ON THE HORSE.

WILLIAM MEETS A DOCTOR WHO LATES ON THAT ANIMAL.

Nye Once Had a Hunter Himself, He Writes, Who Was Afraid of a Great Many Things—How to Make a Valuable Cow Love Her Horse.

(Copyright, 1883, by Edgar W. Nye.)

EN ROUTE.

Last week we met an educator of the horse and the author of a work on "Preparatory Education of the Horse." He gave me one for review. He claims that very few horses, especially in America, have proper educational facilities, and many that they do have remain unimproved. "It is a common experience to find," says he, "horses of great intellectual capacity, yet middle aged and disappointed. Too many have left the coun-



WITH THE DETECTIVE.

try and gradually drifted toward the great cities, especially New York, which has given more work for horses in street car and Fifth Avenue stage line circles than anywhere else, because she has been the last to adopt mechanical methods for pulling street rolling stock. All the country villages have had electric cars for years and years, and so the country horses, with swelling bosoms and swollen heads, have gone to New York, where they have suffered on in silence, but too proud to return.

"Sometimes an American horse is able to go abroad to finish his education, but very rarely. To travel and see America is the privilege also of but few. There are horses that have seen all of life in Australia and Europe, crossing the continent of America afterward."

The doctor regrets that the education of the horse has been so sadly neglected, and that the self made or self educated horse is the rule rather than the exception.

For some years the doctor, who is a veterinary surgeon, has occupied a chair in the Horse College for Diseases of the Eye and Ear. He is a Welshman by birth and has imported many Shetland ponies to this country. He has also brought over many beautiful, sleek, contralto jacks (this country from Spain). They are held in high esteem by the people of Spain and are called ministers. This is no joke, but a living fact and not intended to reflect upon the clergy. (To the Editor—Probably this is too true for publication.)

The doctor says that he attended a royal bull fight at the capital, and, though accustomed to sights of great suffering, and having been through all the slaughter houses of Chicago and the abattoirs of Paris, he was still unprepared for the sad and sickening sight. He had come prepared to see the matadors, or whatever they are, knocked about by the bull to the lively music of the band and had hoped that one or two might be fatally injured, but they were not. Eighteen horses torn and mortally gored showed, however, that the fight had been a success. How different people are in respect to their pleasures and their methods of relaxation!

I think we all have something of the brute in us, but not in the same way. Some of us are sly and secretive like the fox—for instance, like the detective. I met one the other day whom I had seen a year ago for a moment. We met on the corner of the main street, in front of the postoffice, and he told me why he was there. He was on the trail of a man who had wrongfully taken \$10,000 in government bonds. "I've found him," he said, "and now I am looking for the bonds."

"Why don't you ask some of these people who are coming for their mail?" I said, with a sneer. Then I asked him if the man was yet at large.

"Oh, yes," he said, "we are watching him to see where the bonds are. Oh, yes; you have to shadow a man sometimes for years. I went around the world shadowing a man last year. Saw everything and kept him in sight also. The bank paid the expenses without a murmur, except where I had charged the expenses of an engagement ring worth 500 kreutzers to the concern because I had to make love to the girl in order to pump the victim through his valet, who was by the girl's brother. They said 400 kreutzers was all they could allow on that. Hist!" he said, "here comes my bird now down the street, with no more idea that he's my huckleberry than a man in the moon. Glance at him as he goes by, and I will look the other way."

I did so. He was a fair haired young man, and as he went by he gave me a loud and merry wink of the other eye.

Reports say that he has once more eluded the vigilance of the detectives, and as the bonds are not registered it is feared that they may not be recovered till next year, and possibly not at that time.

The doctor says many good things about the horse and how to break him of bad tricks. Take, for instance, the one of kicking and running away when the "I gets over the line. This is quite common, and many horses must have a spitonized on this account.

The mate has to go through the same operation in order to match.

All this trouble may be saved by putting a surcingle on the horse, and after placing a broom handle or other round stick under the tail tie it by both ends forward to the surcingle, placing the stick horizontally. In one night he is cured. I had once a very fine horse, but he had this fatal gift of kicking when some one dropped the line under his tail. He would hug that line with his massive tail and kick everything into chaos and run like a frightened comet with its tail over the dashboard.

I got hold of this recipe and had faith in it. I have yet, but it is too much expense to take care of the man's family after he has put the broom handle under the horse's tail.

The doctor has another good cure for shying. It is a general rule, too, among good horsemen. It is in substance to lead the horse or drive him to the object, let him smell of it and put his nose against it, and he will never fear it again.

This is common sense, but it must not be followed too closely. I had a very spirited hunter once with which I used to chase the fox whenever I could get one that would last me two or three years and come home to his meals.

This hunter was a clay bank filly named Lady Pinkham. She was afraid of nothing, it seemed to me. She would jump a rainbow if somebody would steady it for her, and I've known her to jump an exorbitant lively bill and come home without a flutter of the nostril.

But I soon discovered that she was afraid of the bear, of which there were a great many on my estate. Well, now, how are you going to take a spirited horse and lead him up to a bear and then rub his nose over the bear?

You can't do it, you know.

Then she was always afraid of a dead colored man hanging to a tree so I had to sell her.

She was also afraid of the limited train which goes past our place, but does not stop there.

Well, you can't lead a scared horse up to a limited train that is going at 60 miles an hour. It is undignified in the first place, and then again the passengers resent it. People don't want unknown horses to rub their noses against their private cars that way.

One of the most valuable things in the work is a recipe for making a cow come up at night. Much sorrow is felt in otherwise happy homes by that sad, sad question in the heart:

"Where is my wandering cow tonight?"

Some cows are wild and gay. They become the heads of families before their girlhood is fully passed. They like still to spend the evening with other young people. Thus they do not come home where they often supply a family with milk and then get kicked in the stomach by the friendly hired man.

This staying out of nights with gay companions, on the part of the cow, leads down to the dark and cheerless beef barrel. It is sad, and it has to be stopped.

You can stop it if you really admire and respect her. First teach her to love you and come to you whenever she wants a lump of sugar or a new pair of underdressed kid gloves to eat. Win her heart; then you can be sure she will come home when there is no other place open.

Now get her to come and breathe her sweet tornado in your ear while you feed and pet her. Have prepared two straps three inches wide and just long enough to buckle around the knee—the cow's knee. Drive these straps full of tacks, with the points just penetrating the leather a fraction of an inch. Buckle them below each knee on the fore legs, and when she gets over her giddy evening with young friends of her own frivolous style she will kneel down by the side of her bed for a moment, as she should, but she will feel pained by the sharp tacks and will shake her head and snort, but after awhile she will examine another bed and try it. This also will hurt, and she will try to get the other hoifers up with her to put in the night. She will lift them to a little with one horn and then try them with the other, but they are slumbering and will only shake their heads in a dreamy way or swallow their quid and shut their eyes again.

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the loved child or husband. Some of our greatest men have won their richest laurels by being thrust forth from the home life and compelled to seek a lower social level, perhaps, and associate with people who knew more.

Bill Nye

Crinoline Again.

The civilized world is threatened with a terrible affliction. The fashionable dressmakers assure us that the hoopskirt or crinoline is about to come in again.

There are some awful thoughts connected with this revival. There is the tennis girl. What if she doesn't die before next summer? What if she lives and is very healthy and persists in playing tennis in order to remain healthy? Fancy playing tennis in crinoline!

As for dancing, that will have to be done at arm's length. A system of signals should be devised, such as hoisting colored lanterns or waving different flags, so that partners may communicate with each other. Kissing will probably become a lost art—at least among women—while the sweet, low voice which struck Shakespeare's fancy will not be up to the necessities of the new case.

How can a girl gracefully inhabit a hammock, or lean, sylphlike, over the edge of a boat, or spring lightly down from the dizzy heights of four-in-hands, or pursue any of the summer girls' joys, hampered by a large crinoline in which she is the solitary prisoner?

We shall also have a revival of the famous ballroom remark made by the escort of a young lady whose clothes had a particularly wide circulation. He was standing behind this desert of crinoline, in the center of which, oasislike, rose the damsel's head and shoulders. A friend approached him and said:

"I say, Jack, is Miss Brown engaged for this dance?"

"I don't know," was the reply. "Excuse me five minutes, and I'll go round in front and ask her."—London Answers.

Hooping Her Up.



—Truth.

Young De Lisle was making a late call on Miss Arabella Rose.

"Well, really, Miss Rose, I have staid too long. But you are so bewitching. Good night, Miss Rose, good night."

"Good night, Mr. De Lisle."

"Oh, I beg pardon. I see that I was leaving my clock. Thanks awfully. Good night, Miss Rose."

"Good night, Mr. De Lisle."

"I'm sure you'll forgive me for not being gone, but it just occurred to me that you did not know the hour of the concert Thursday evening. It is 8 o'clock sharp. Good night, Miss Rose."

"Good night, Mr. De Lisle."

"Really, how stupid, don't you know! I forgot to leave my best regards for your mamma. You're not angry, dear Miss Rose. Oh, you are too good to say so. I'm such a sad fellow, I am. Good night, Miss Rose."

"G'n't—Mr. De Lisle."

Voice from above to the rescue:

"Hello! You'd better change the form of that dialogue. It's good morning now."

The front door slams.—Detroit Free Press.

He Smuggled Himself In.

One evening a commercial traveler proceeded to a concert hall with his case of samples under his arm and was about to pass the ticket office when he was stopped by the cashier.

"Your ticket, sir."

"I haven't got one."

"Then I cannot allow you to go in."

"Indeed? In that case somebody else will have to play the flute solo this evening."

"Oh! I beg your pardon. Pray step forward."—Sterne und Blumen.

Mixed Relationship.

There is a family in the southern part of the county whose complicated relationship beats anything upon record. The family name is Runk. A few years ago the Runk family consisted of father and two grown sons. In the same neighborhood there lived a widow and her two comely daughters. The oldest one of the Runk boys married one of the widow's daughters. The young man's father married the other daughter. The other one of the boys married the mother. The question that now bothers the father is whether he is his mother-in-law's father-in-law or his daughter-in-law's father-in-law, and, if both, which the most.—Muscatine (Illa.) Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Athletes and Corsets.

Miss Homan, the head of the Normal School of Gymnastics in Boston, gives in a recent interview these statistics concerning the influence of athletes upon dress. "Two years ago," she says, "out of a class of thirty-seven there were but two of the young women at the end of the school year who continued to wear corsets, and no one continued to wear French heels. Last year out of a class of seventy-one seven-eighths gave up wearing corsets."

TO SUPPRESS HOOPS. A BIG BOSTON FAILURE.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST CRINOLINE MAY DEFEAT ITS OWN OBJECT.

Olive Harper Relates a Parable Which We Comment to the Consideration of the Men Who Are Raising a Hue and Cry Against Hoopskirts.

[Special Correspondence.] NEW YORK, March 2.—Once there was a woman who had several young children. She was a careful mother, not only providing for their present needs, but future good. She was going out and had laid down the law to them on every subject that came into her mind, but at the gate she thought of something else and returned and said:

"Children, don't you go to that little china jar in the closet and get any of those blue beans that I put away for seed and put them in your noses."

Of course when she came home every child had his nose full of blue beans.



HOOPLESS ENGLISH GOWNS.

I have told this old story in the faint hope that the men of the family may see it and stop telling their wives and daughters not to wear hoops. There is a very strong spirit of rebellious curiosity in all women. They would like to know what the men would do about it if they did wear hoops. In one state they have already passed laws against hoops—with what result? I think half the women in that state have written to New York to order a set. In Albany recently a bill was presented for the suppression of the hoop, but I believe it was squelched. The New York woman is a law to herself, and if she wants hoops not even a bill from the pope would stop her wearing them.

I gave up one entire day this week to hunting for a store where they sell hoops, but I found none, not a single one. Some, even a good many, of the dressmakers sew steels in dresses of certain forms, but the English, German and American dressmakers are greatly opposed to hoops, and it remains to be seen whether these three nations will be stronger than France, or the stronger than they.

If the newspapers would only exercise a little self denial and refrain from talking about them, and the "men folks" from forbidding their "women folks" to wear them, there would be no spice in hoops for women, and really all that we want is to be permitted to use our common sense. Nobody likes to be driven, but women particularly are willing to be led providing it is done the way they lead a pig to Cork—viz., pretend that you want him to go to Kilkenny.

The present styles in the form of gowns, and particularly skirts, are so very near perfect that we need not ask anything better, and I somehow have a gleam of hope that hoops will at least not become universal. How pretty and sensible the English gowns are after the ridiculous pictures we get from Paris! The redingote is of drab chevot, with a vest front of chambray, and all bound with astrakhan. The house gown is of iridescent silk showing dove colors, and the plaiting at the bottom and waist drapery are of satin duchess to match the darkest thread.

There is a larger variety of black silks in pattern and quality than I have seen for many seasons—the bengalines, with their heavy cords; the peau de soie, rich and pliable and everlasting; the failles, plain, striped and figured; the india and china in black, and in black ground with stripes and figures; the black pongees.



SHOWING GRENADE DRAPERY AND NEW BONNET.

the surahs and the great variety of black silk grenadines, which will be one of the most popular summer fabrics. This is made iron firm, brocaded, with satin stripes, with satin plaid thrown over the surface, and, in short, there are hundreds of black grenadines, each different from the other, wool or silk, or a mixture of both.

There are fine, soft black grenadines, over which are strewn stars and flowers in very small patterns in natural or metallic colors. These are for draperies or loose dresses to wear empire style over laffeta princess gowns or to drape like that in the second illustration. The bonnet that goes with this is of blue velvet, with pink oleanders and metal dragon dies.

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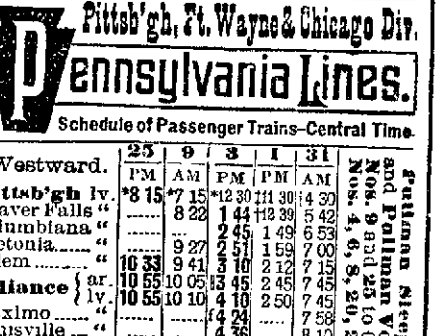
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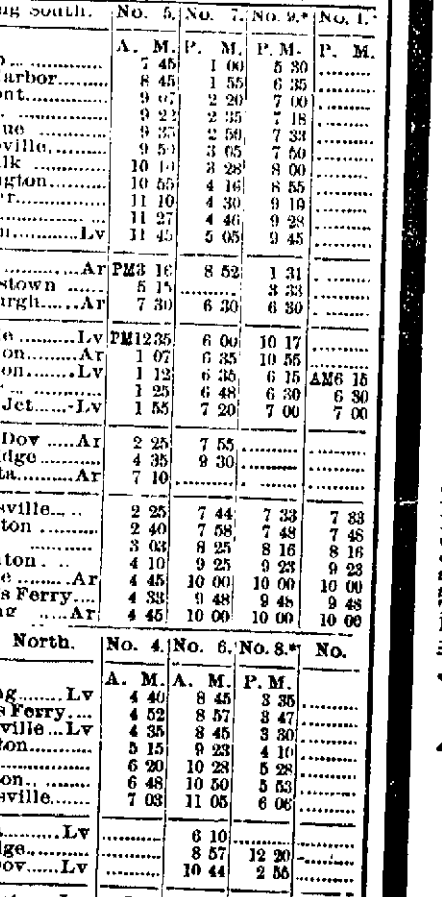
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PROMPT, GOOD WORK.

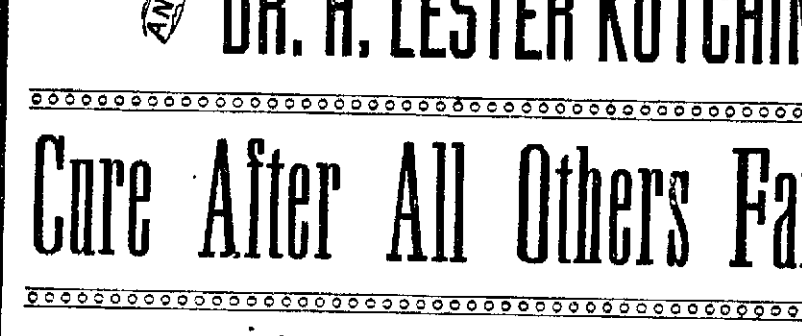
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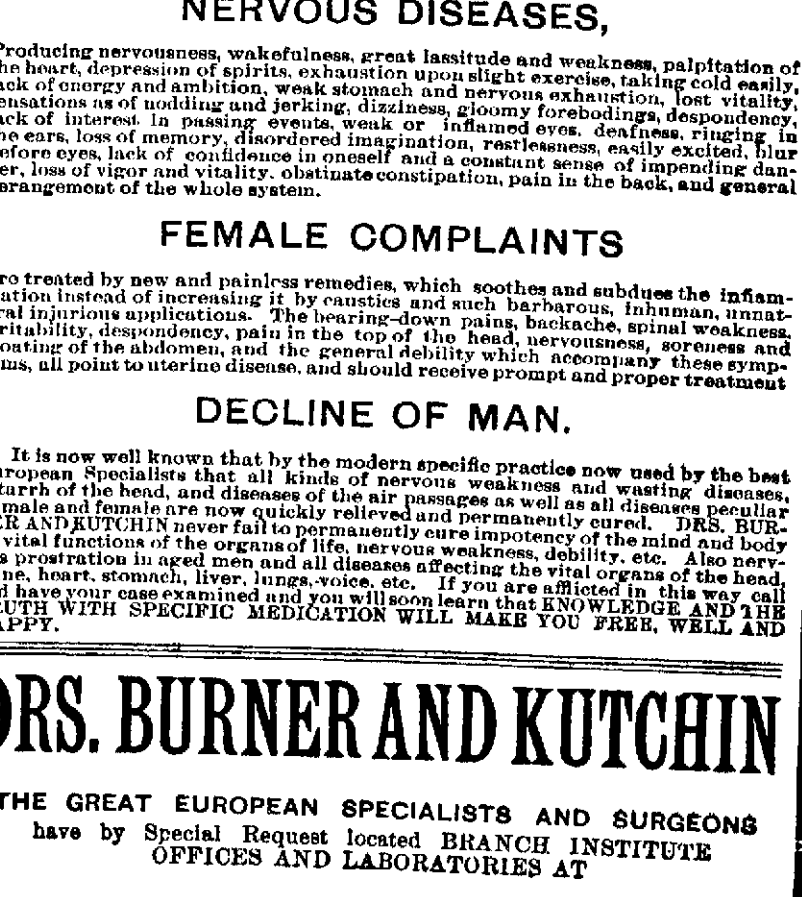
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The present styles in the form of gowns, and particularly skirts, are so very near perfect that we need not ask anything better, and I somehow have a gleam of hope that hoops will at least not become universal. How pretty and sensible the English gowns are after the ridiculous pictures we get from Paris! The redingote is of drab chevot, with a vest front of chambray, and all bound with astrakhan. The house gown is of iridescent silk showing dove colors, and the plaiting at the bottom and waist drapery are of satin duchess to match the darkest thread.

There is a larger variety of black silks in pattern and quality than I have seen for many seasons—the bengalines, with their heavy cords; the peau de soie, rich and pliable and everlasting; the failles, plain, striped and figured; the india and china in black, and in black ground with stripes and figures; the black pongees.



SHOWING GRENADE DRAPERY AND NEW BONNET.

the surahs and the great variety of black silk grenadines, which will be one of the most popular summer fabrics. This is made iron firm, brocaded, with satin stripes, with satin plaid thrown over the surface, and, in short, there are hundreds of black grenadines, each different from the other, wool or silk, or a mixture of both.

There are fine, soft black grenadines, over which are strewn stars and flowers in very small patterns in natural or metallic colors. These are for draperies or loose dresses to wear empire style over laffeta princess gowns or to drape like that in the second illustration. The bonnet that goes with this is of blue velvet, with pink oleanders and metal dragon dies.

OLIVE HARPER.

OLIVE HARPER.

OLIVE HARPER.

OLIVE HARPER.

AMERICAN HUSBANDS

A FLATTERING TRIBUTE FROM MRS. FRANK LESLIE.

Notable International Marriages That Have Proved Unhappy—Obedience With a Big O. Characteristics of English and Italian Lovers and Spouses.

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HERE is nothing new under the sun; nothing whatever. If that is not a new saying, it is a very true one, and most true things are old, and most old things are true, so that the wonder is why they have not been accepted and done with long ago.

The reason, I suppose, is that every new generation, every new individual, in fact, insists upon acquiring his own information for himself and scorns "other men's" sayings.

Certainly this question of international marriages is old. I remember as a little child sitting up at a table to look at the pictures in a big Bible, and my favorite was a very spirited cartoon representing the Benjaminites descending upon the vineyards of Shiloh, I believe it was, and each man seizing a struggling maiden to carry away to be made his wife. I used to clamor, they tell me, to be shown the "Gentlemen of Benjamin," as I called it.

There in that same old Bible we are told that the sons of God married the daughters of men, probably the earliest recorded instance of international marriages.

Later on in life I learned the story of the rape of the Sabines, and pondered much upon the probable after life of those unwillful brides, and even ventured in my cynical young mind to wish that a fleet of Sabines might sail into the gulf of Mexico and carry away certain obnoxious elderly maids from the environs of New Orleans.

Neither history nor tradition tells us how any of these international marriages prospered, but I am inclined to judge badly. I dare say the sons of God, whoever they may have been, were proud and griggish and soon concluded that the daughters of men were a bad lot, and they were sorry they had undertaken their conversion. And I dare say those merry maids of Shiloh sighed more than once for the pleasant vineyards whence they had been torn and the careless dances which had been their principal occupation.

As for the Sabine brides, one can well imagine the remarks they would upon occasion make to their bridegrooms, or rather to their masters, upon the rude fashion of their wooing, and how often, in whatever language Sabines used, they would say:

"What else could I expect from such a brute as you showed yourself that day?" And probably the Sabine gentleman responded with a contemptuous flip of his callous fingers or perhaps a touch of his whip.

William of Normandy, wishing to make an international marriage with Matilda of Flanders, waylaid her as she came from church, dragged her from her palfrey, rolled her in the dirt and gave her a good beating with his stirrup-leathers. I believe it was after that episode that she and her maidens embroidered the Bayeux tapestries in his honor, so I suppose that she was neither maimed in body nor unforgiving in spirit. But, for all that, I have not the smallest doubts that in moment of conjugal unreserve Matilda often alluded to the leathering scene, and William as often lamented that their acquaintance had not ended there.

But if one goes into royal international marriages there is no end really to the unhappy histories written between the lines of grave annals of state.

The French brides of English kings, with their pathetic attempts to import a little of their national gaiety and grace into insular commonplace; the devoted Spanish infantas, who found their religion either the deadly horror or the flippant scorn of French and English courts; the haughty Austrian, Maria Louisa, scorned the Corsican-Frenchman to whom she had been bartered; that other unfortunate archduchess, Marie Antoinette, whom the French accused before all things of being an Austrian ("Autrichienne")—in fact, the list is endless of unhappy royal international marriages, and we leave them as we find them for warning lights.

In our own day and time we have plenty of examples ready at hand. Probably every one of us is personally cognizant of some international marriage and can answer for ourselves whether, as a general thing, these marriages have been successful. Those which I have observed have not, or at least not when the bride was an American and the bridegroom of another nationality. The truth is that American men make the very best husbands of any men in the world, and American girls are trained in their ideas of the relative obligations of husbands and wives by what they observe at home of their own parents and are utterly ignorant of what any other than an American man expects of his wife.

The American, sincerely and unconsciously, respects and admires woman as a class. He feels that she is a creature to be shielded, protected, petted, caressed, not only while she is a young maiden whom he is wooing, but after she becomes a wife and mother. I sup-

pose there is no civilized woman in the world possessed of so much honorable freedom as the American wife. I say honorable freedom as distinguishing her condition from that of the women of the demi monde in Paris and other places who have secured for themselves a sort of freedom, or rather of lawlessness, which can certainly not be styled honorable. No, certainly, there is no woman in the world with more possibilities of happiness before her than an American woman married to a typical American man. There are other men in the world who make better lovers, Romeo, the pattern and model of lovers, could not possibly have been an American. Othello, wooed Desdemona as never American wooed or could woo.

One can hardly imagine General Grant, for instance, recapitulating his battles and making much of his "hairbreadth escapes by sea and land" for the edification of a young lady whom he wished to marry. And yet I, for one, would rather have been Mrs. Grant than Mrs. Othello, or even Mrs. Romeo Montague, for even as the Moor killed his wife from jealousy the Italian certainly would have neglected and slighted his wife he sang under the balcony of some other Juliet. True, he would have expected her to take the same liberty so long as she didn't get found out, but that state of things can hardly be classed under the head of happy marriages.

All men of the Latin races—Italians, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Portuguese—are endowed by nature with the gift of love-making. They can look across the room a hundred things more eloquent than a Saxon could say on the fairest moonlight night that ever shone. Give him the moonlight night, and he is not only looks but speaks like Apollo, like the syrens, like Mephistopheles himself, who is, as all accounts agree, the most fascinating creature in the world until you become too well acquainted with him.

But this irresistible Latin lover makes an extremely poor husband. In fact, the honeymoon is scarcely over before he resumes the occupation of love-making, only now those glances, those whispers, those adoring protestations, are devoted to somebody else. He has courted his hare and captured her; he has charmed the bird off the bough and caged her. Now he looks for a hare and a bird who are still at liberty and still can give him the pleasure of the chase.

Make love to one's wife! He laughs in good natured contempt at the absurd suggestion, and with a final twist of his mustache, a final survey of his invincible self in the mirror, he walks away leaving his signora or madame to pass her lonely hours as she will.

As a general thing she contrives that they shall not be lonely. But, after all, this is not the ideal marriage, is it? Now if the signora or madame is an American girl accustomed to an American father and his domestic manners, she doesn't take the new ways at all kindly. She does not want to have some other woman's husband come and sentimentally console her for the desertion of his own spouse. Although in Rome, she declines to do what the Romans do, but insists on New York or Boston or Philadelphia ways. She doesn't succeed in creating a code of international marriage relations, poor little soul, and the result is, as a usual thing, tragic. Either she beats or bruises herself to pieces in dashing against the walls of the inevitable or she accepts her fate in a reckless spirit that carries her a great deal too far. She does "console herself" with a vengeance, and misery, warfare, perhaps divorce, per se, as a death, are the results.

But the more common form of international marriage is not between an American and a Latin, but a sort of cousinly alliance between an English, Irish or Scotch man with the American girl, whose blood is generally derived from one or the other of these divisions of the Anglo-Saxon race.

This arrangement does better than the Latin alliance, for there are points in common between the mother country and her independent daughter which make more harmony. There is a common language, generally a common religion, and an unwritten code of ethics and manners which is pretty generally shared by both.

The British lover and the American lover are about on a par, although the Englishman, as a general thing, assumes as soon as he is engaged a certain air of authority and proprietorship which the American never dreams of at any period of his career as a lover and husband.

I feel sure that in the English marriage service the "obey" is spelled with a big "O," for it seems the principal point of the bride-knew-duties, and the fiancée is cheerfully ready to begin to pleasure her obligations. If she tries to rebel, her mother and friends, perhaps her betrothed himself, call her to account with the threat that if she doesn't take care she will lose her opportunity. Jack or Tom or Ned will feel that so untractable a girl will make a poor wife, and he will be off his bargain.

Say that to an American girl, and what walls or roofs would contain her scorn? She would return that young man's rings and letters before the hour was out and not know him the next time she met him. But with the English girl a different heredity and a different training have produced an entirely different temperament. She also has insensitively gathered from the mutual demeanor of her father and mother the standard of matrimonial manners and obligations. She perceives that her mother's first duty is to defer in all things to her father; to provide for his physical comfort at the expense perhaps of her own; to coax, cajole, persuade or deceive him into consenting to an entertainment, an expedition, a new gown or a new visitor. The father is a little Jupiter, and the mother is an "ox-eyed Juno" whose principal virtue is amiable submission, and whose principal study is how to circumvent the Thunderer.

Of course the girl accepts her father as the highest and noblest type of a husband, and her mother as the inevitable type of wife, and her character molds itself insensibly to these limitations and

upon these lines. She becomes another attentive, submissive, furtive wife like her mother, the charming English wife of an Englishman.

But make the marriage international, and the domestic machine declines to run in any such time honored ruts. A broad gauge engine will not, cannot, adapt itself to a narrow gauge road, and some fearful jolting, with very likely a catastrophe at the end, will be the result of trying to make it.

The Englishman's estimate of women, her rights, her privileges, her duties, is altogether different from that of an American. Whatever his outward demeanor in his own or other countries, his underlying conviction is that—

Woman is the lesser man; All thy passions matched with mine Are as moonlight unto sunlight, Are as water matched with wine. Nature made them blinder movements, Bounded in a shallower brain.

If the woman is bright, keen and well educated, he looks upon her as a phenomenon and rather undesirable as a wife. His highest praise of her achievements is that they are "almost worthy of a man."

Perhaps—for of course neither all Englishmen nor all Americans follow one undeviating rule—perhaps he does honestly admire and appreciate this intellectual phenomenon and wishes to marry her—that is, if she has money—for not even in the sublime porte is marriage more of a commercial transaction than in England. Walpole's famous utterance that "every man has his price" is most applicable to the matrimonial market. Has the American bride of an Englishman a fortune (and she is not likely to become his bride if she has none), she is expected to relinquish it into his hands either entirely or with the reserve of a certain amount settled upon herself and her children. If the property is not of a nature to be definitely settled, she binds herself to make over a stated portion of her income for his sole use, and perhaps in addition she pays all the expenses of the ménage—in fact, an Englishman is not ashamed to allow his wife to pay for his bread and butter and in addition to give him the money to buy his cigars.

But women—that is to say, American women—do not generally care much about money and are very willing to give it to the man who professes to love them and whom they intend to love for life, honor so far as he is worthy of honor, and obey in love's sweet humility so long as obedience is the reasonable and voluntary expression of love.

But long before the honeymoon is over the young wife discovers her mistake. The loverlike attitude of the Englishman drops away like the petals of an overblown rose and leaves nothing but starchy wood and pitiless thorns. The irksome deference he has, through the season of courtship, felt obliged to pay to the delicacy or the prejudices of his fiancée is thrown aside with the wedding coat, and the most negligible of smoking jackets and slippers are figuratively assumed. He tells his wife stories that would startle a messroom or a club parlor. He flatly contradicts her; he leaves her to get around by herself or to be escorted by any one who will take pity on her; he gruffly demands why this or that matter has not been attended to; he leaves her at home while he enjoys himself abroad; he allows her, if she will do it, to wait upon him like a servant while he lounges upon a sofa; he lets her carry her own wraps and escort herself to her carriage. In fact, he utterly fails in that tender deference and over present care, that prevariance which is so natural to the American gentleman, the American husband in every class, that American woman often fail to appreciate, and which, through observing or experiencing of international marriage, they discover how precious a birthright they have sold for a mess of pottage and go mourning all their lives.

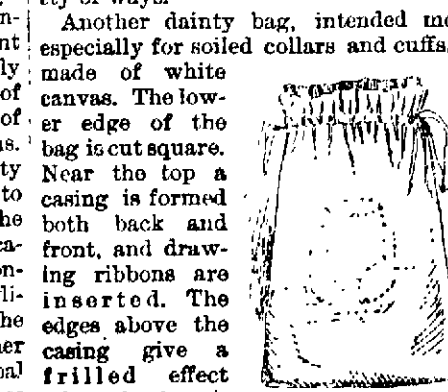
Every rule has its exceptions, no doubt, but as a rule the American husband is the best husband in the world.



For Soiled Linen.

A bag for soiled linen that is quite ornamental as well as practical is made of light colored satin. The corners are cut off at the bottom, and the top is left square. The two sections of the bag are joined along the lower and side edges. At the top, a few inches below the edge, a casing is formed for the insertion of a short rod, the fullness above the rod forming frills. A slash is cut at the center of the front and the edges of the slash, and the remaining edges of the bag are bound with ribbon a shade darker than the material in the bag. Across the bag below the slash an embroidered design is done in outline stitch. This bag may be made of linen, cretonne or canvas and may be decorated in a variety of ways.

Another dainty bag, intended more especially for soiled collars and cuffs, is made of white canvas. The lower edge of the bag is cut square. Near the top a casing is formed both back and front, and drawing ribbons are inserted. The edges above the casing give a frilled effect when the bag is closed. A collar and cuffs are outlined on the upper side of the bag at the center with colored embroidery silk. If one wishes, small tassels may be made of the silk and sewn along the lower edge of the bag.



GERTRUDE WILKETT.

AT THEIR NEW DESKS.

WALTER WELLMAN CALLS ON THE CABINET OFFICERS.

Bresham in Foster's Chair—Carlisle in a Historic Room—Business Characteristics of Secretaries Smith, Herbert, Bissell, Morton and Olney.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—I have just made a call upon each of the members of the new cabinet. I found them at their desks hard at work. They are eight strong and interesting men, and after they have been some time in office and we have had an opportunity to study them more closely I shall tell you more in detail what I think of them. Now I am giving you simply my impressions. Several of them we already know very well in Washington. Judge Gresham, the premier, has been in two cabinet posts before, that of postmaster general and secretary of the treasury. He has his characteristics, just as he had when he was a member of the Arthur cabinet.

With all his affability and loveliness Gresham can be quite imperious when he likes, and he often chooses to decide things in a rather summary manner. Woe to the man who attempts to presume upon his good nature. If Gresham has a fault, it is that of being a little too suspicious. That was one of General Harrison's faults too. Both Gresham and Harrison are too much inclined to suspect that there is a job or an improper motive lurking behind every matter that is pressed upon their attention. Neither of them has this characteristic in private life, but both have it very strikingly in performance of their public duties.

Secretary Gresham occupies the same room and the same desk which his immediate predecessor, John W. Foster, used during the short time he was at the head of the state department. Mr. Blaine used the same room nominally, but preferred to sit at the end of the great table in the magnificent diplomatic room adjoining. It was a queer choice to make, for few men like to work in such a large apartment.

The room which Secretary Gresham now occupies is one of the handsomest apartments in the war, state and navy building, which is by long odds the finest of our public buildings in the capital. It is an apartment about 40 by 30 feet in size, with plenty of light streaming in through three large windows, and with a charming view over the valley of the Potomac and to the Virginia hills beyond. In one corner of the room is a screen, behind which sits the private secretary. This assistant can hear everything that is said at the desk of his chief.

An odd way to do business, you think. But wait till you learn the real uses of the secretary. In the first place, his presence deters some men from saying things to the secretary of state which it would be just as well to leave unsaid. They are more on their guard than they would be if closeted absolutely alone with the secretary. Again, at a touch of a button on his desk Secretary Gresham orders the stenographer behind the screen to take down names and dates and such other facts from the conversation of his visitor as it may be important to remember. See what a great load of detail this takes from the mind of the man who as secretary of state has about as many things to think of as an ordinary mortal should attempt. But if the caller be one with whom the secretary simply desires to converse in private he simply touches another button, and the assistant gets quickly up and walks out of the room.

There is no nonsense about Gresham. It is as easy to get to see him as it is any lawyer in your town. You simply send in your card and await your turn. When you get up to the desk of the handsome premier—Gresham is by long odds the handsomest man in the cabinet and Dan Lamont the plainest—you are invited to sit down. The secretary looks you full in the eye, asks you a few plain questions, drives straight at the heart of your business, makes a note with his hand pencil, in beats that the interview is practically at an end, and as you rise to go he speaks a friendly word or two that makes you like him in spite of his abruptness and his quick way of getting rid of you.

Secretary Carlisle uses the same room which secretaries of the treasury have used for a number of years—John Sherman, Windom, Gresham, Fairchild, Manning, McCulloch, Foster. Mr. Carlisle has been in office but four working days, and already he is weary. His is not the temperament that enables a man to sit all day at a desk receiving callers, shifting rapidly from one topic to another, denying requests and standing off even his friends without mental weariness. Just as soon as the conditions settle down a little it is Mr. Carlisle's purpose to shut himself up as much as possible and be the theoretical manager and brain engineer of the great department, leaving to his assistants the bulk of the work of disposing of applications for office. The sooner he is enabled to do this the better.

But Secretary Carlisle is courteous to all comers. With his fine Kentucky training he could not be otherwise. He told me today that he had constantly to fight against a tendency to interest himself in the purely financial business of the department, and that it was with difficulty sometimes he could rouse himself from study of the financial problems with which he is confronted to give decent hearing to the office seekers. But when he does rouse himself he gets along surprisingly well.

Mr. Carlisle has such keen perceptions that before his caller has uttered half a dozen words the secretary appears to know the whole story of his errand. It is not necessary to explain. The secretary sees the point, and with a flash of that matchless intellect of his has taken in all the conditions and collaterals. In a twinkling he seems to think of everything—the objections, the difficulties, the strength and the weakness of the proposition. There are few such minds in the world, and few men who could "snap

words out of the mouth" of a caller and state his own case for him better than he could state it himself, and without giving offense, as Mr. Carlisle often does.

Carlisle loves the abstruse problems of finance. Even now, tired as he is when night comes, he gets his dinner and then sits down at a big round table in the top story of his residence, locks the door and studies reports, documents and great columns of figures till 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning.

Hoke Smith is a success. This man, whose peculiar name has so quickly become a household word throughout the country, has been in Washington long enough to show us that he is made of sterling stuff. It is a delight to see how he goes at his work. He is one of those big, masterful fellows to whom all things, even the great, numerous and perplexing things pertaining to the office of secretary of the interior, come easily. He receives his numerous callers with that native grace and pleasing manner which are the heritage of every true southerner. There seem to be two departments to his brain—one to think about the business of which his caller is talking and the other to use in consideration simultaneously of the more important matters of the day. And he does it all without apparent effort.

One thing I like about this new man in the national arena is that the many columns of jokes and doggerel that have been printed about his name have found no more appreciative listener than himself. He laughed with me today about one of the latest of these jokes and remarked that the "Hoke" business had probably added 10 years to his life by inducing him to laugh and grow fat. He has been smart enough at the same time to perceive that a wholesale system of advertising like that which has sent his name thundering down the ages is not a bad thing to have in the house, particularly when it doesn't cost a cent.

Here in Washington the newspaper men are already speaking of Secretary Lamont as "the daisy." This is not a very dignified manner of designating a member of the cabinet, but it is quite expressive. If you want to realize the force of the term as applied to Mr. Lamont—to old Washingtonians he will never be anything but "Dan" even if he reaches the presidency itself—you should pay the new secretary of war a call in his beautiful office.

Stephen B. Ellikins is known as a "sleek" man in the transaction of business and in the disposition of a miscellaneous lot of callers, but Lamont can give him cards and spades and then beat him out. The callers come by the hundreds, but Dan gets through with them sans friction, sans ruffling of his own or any one else's temper, and with apparent satisfaction to all concerned. If he shows himself able to manage the war department without having the usual outbreak of hostilities between the staff and line officers, he will do well indeed.

It is one of the traditions of this department that a new secretary must be taken in hand at once by the barnacles who have been hanging on for the Lord only knows how many years, and that his chief duty is to sign the letters which are placed upon his desk. If he wants to be a real good and comfortable secretary of war, he will not even bother himself to read the letters. A man stands over him and says, "Sign there," indicating with his finger, and the complaining secretary signs. But Dan Lamont is not that kind of a secretary of war. He has his own ideas of how the business of his office should be managed, and I am thinking that for a month or two there will be more war in the department than out of it.

The new secretary of the navy has settled more easily and gracefully into his work than any of his colleagues. Secretary Herbert has the immense advantage of knowing every detail of the department, a knowledge that was acquired during his long service on the naval affairs committee of the house. He knows the chief bureau officers, too, and they all like and admire him. Therefore Mr. Herbert is getting along very nicely. He sits at the same desk which Mr. Tracy used four years, and when I talked with him today he said a very graceful thing about his predecessor. "If I shall be able to do as well in the navy department as General Tracy has done," he said, "I shall be well satisfied." General Tracy and General Herbert are warm friends.

Postmaster General Bissell is perhaps the hardest working man in the administration just now. It is for the post office department that great numbers and an immense variety of persons make the moment they arrive in the town. Thousands of them come here for the inauguration and started out bright and early Monday morning to see Bissell about that little postoffice matter. Fully two-thirds of the Democratic members of congress are still in town, and they have certain rights, or think they have, when it comes to the distribution of postoffice patronage, and they are not at all backward about making their wishes known.

They haunt the office of fat, big, good natured and easy going Mr. Bissell from morning till night. He seems to get along with them tolerably well, considering the immense disadvantage which he labors under in having had no Washington experience and in being wholly unacquainted with public men and the methods of public offices here.

Attorney General Olney was bending over his desk hard at work when I called. He is a lawyer—a typical lawyer—and that is the most I can say for him till I know him better. He has charming manners despite his directness, and his blunt way of speaking his mind must have been one of the things which Mr. Cleveland liked in him.

The member of the cabinet who seems destined to greatest popularity is Secretary of Agriculture Morton. He is a worthy successor to our good friend Uncle Jerry, who was one of the best liked men of the whole Harrison administration. Like Uncle Jerry, Secretary Morton tells stories. He is fond of sitting down with his friends for a good, old fashioned talk. He is a great friend to all newspaper men.

WALTER WELLMAN.

THE TACTLESS MAN.

HE SAYS THE RIGHT THING AT THE WRONG TIME.

No Amount of Power in a Man Can Compensate for Ungallant Conduct Toward Women. Says Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Some Instances That Point a Moral.

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HE man who flatters every woman he meets and has ready made showman compliments in store is by far more excusable than the man who cannot pay a merited compliment, and who says unflattering and blunt things with an idea that he is being frank and honest.

It is a man's duty to be gallant to woman so long as she is womanly. Be she old or young, married or single, she appreciates refined gallantry from a boy or man and misses the absence of it. No amount of strength or power on the part of a man compensates for utter lack of taste in his deportment toward her.

I was passing out of my door one day with a young lady guest when we encountered on the steps a young gentleman who was about to ring the bell.

"Oh, are you still here?" he said, with evident pleasure in his voice. "I supposed you had gone."

What could have been more tactless and blundering? Why did he not say, "I feared you might have gone! How fortunate I am to find you still here!"

He was really pleased to see her. His face and voice showed that. But his unfortunate phrase told her bluntly that his call was not intended for her.

Another young lady guest of mine was requested to lend a garment with a gentleman at whose home a pretty girl was visiting. The day after the garment took place the gentleman was calling, and I said, "I was surprised to find that Miss A. your mother's guest, does not dance."

"Yes," he replied, "it was a great disappointment to me."

Of course my friend, who had danced with him and had left complimented at his choice of her as a partner, at once realized that she had served as a substitute because the lady he preferred could not dance. How easily he could have concealed his disappointment.

The man who compliments one lady at the cost of another is an unfortunate sort of being.

I was once in a small company of people where the hostess found it necessary to request a moment's assistance of one of her men guests. The young man had been sitting on a divan for a considerable time chatting with a bright, talkative woman. "Mr. A., may I ask you to excuse yourself for a moment," said the hostess, "and come over here?"

"With great pleasure," cried the thoughtless well meaning fellow, as he sprang to his hostess' side.

"If I had known it would be such a pleasure to you I would have excused you long ago," said the woman with whom he had been chatting.

"I really think she was provoked at my leaving her so abruptly," said the stupid fellow when referring to the matter "but how could I do otherwise when my hostess called me?"

A man like that should live apart from women and confine his society to his own sex.

Some one chanced to mention the hour in the hearing of a gifted and educated man one day who had been conversing for some time with his hostess.

"What, so early still?" he exclaimed.

"I had an idea it was much later," said the man. "I am sorry you find the time so long in my house, and the hostess coldly as she moved away and left her guest to his merited discomfort. Talent and learning are all bestowed upon a man with no more refinement or taste than his remark betrayed."

Even the fellow who tells you that he is surprised you take sugar in your coffee and says "sweets to the sweet" offering you bonbons as to be tolerated in preference. One can only bore you at most while the others all front and wound. There is a fine line between gallantry and flattery. Men do not understand the difference between the two. No man need be a brute to avoid being a fawning flatterer, and no man need flatter to avoid being rude.

I know a man who tells every woman he sees in evening dress that she has the lost arms of the Venus de Milo. I heard him say it to a pudgy woman who weighed 200 and within an hour repeat it to a human skeleton. Both women were offended and thought the man was making sport of their misfortune, when in fact he was trying to be agreeable.

The pudgy woman possessed fine teeth and the skeleton fine eyes. A man with more brain who desired to pay a compliment would have observed these points, but this fellow had made it a habit to compliment arms, and he was no respecter of persons.

The man who is not born with tact and who has never studied women needs training by some wise dame before he attempts compliments.

"That has become you much more than your hats usually do," I heard a man remark to a lady one day, and the lady was highly indignant, as she well might be. He had no business to speak of her costume at all if he could not turn a more pleasing phrase than that, with a less unfortunate interpretation.

Let our young American men study the art of paying delicate and tasteful compliments to women, and let them strive to avoid stupid and brusque remarks which wound and offend without serving any useful purpose.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

TWO LETTERS FROM A LADY

My dear Mrs. Burnside, I received your medicine and it has relieved me of a long suffering. Enclosed find \$2.00, please send me a bottle of Catholicon and Blessing of Wash. January 6th, she writes, Dr. MARCHISI: The two bottles have made me feel so well that I will not require any more. They cost me \$2.00 but were worth \$10.00. Many thanks and a Happy New Year to you. God bless you. You will hear from other ladies in this vicinity. Yours truly, MRS. BURNSIDE.

Dr. Marchisi's UTERINE CATHOLICON and CLEANSING WASH cures every form of Female Complaints, Ovarian troubles, Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb, Leucorrhoea, Inflammation, Kidney Complaints, etc. On receipt of your Post Office and Express address, I will send (Two) trial bottles FREE and prove its great merits.

Dr. J. B. MARCHISI, 35 GENESSE STREET, UTICA, N. Y.

A Pure Norwegian

oil is the kind used in the production of Scott's Emulsion—Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda are added for their vital effect upon nerve and brain. No mystery surrounds this formula—the only mystery is how quickly it builds up flesh and brings back strength to the weak of all ages.

Scott's Emulsion

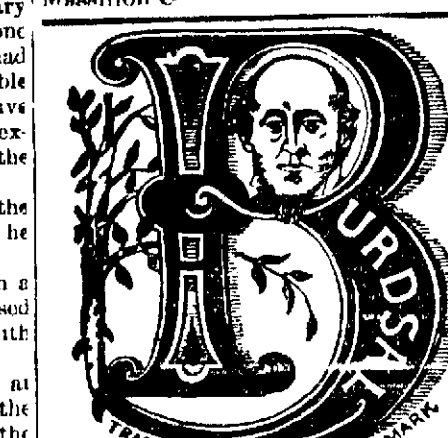
will check Consumption and is indispensable in all wasting diseases.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Scott's Emulsion is for sale by E. S. Craig.

Chamberlain's Eye and Ear Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Cancers, Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes. For sale by Morgenthau & Heister, Massillon O.

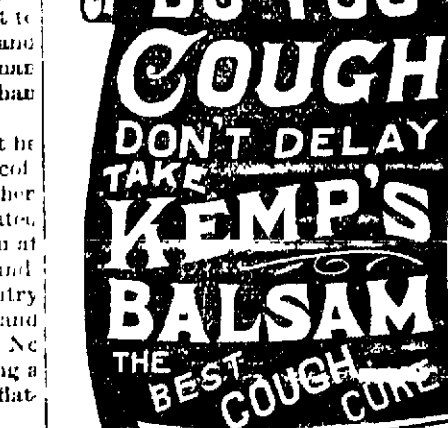


GUCOLOID CURES RHEUMATISM.

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SOLE AGENTS: Z. T. BARRY, Morgenthau & Heister, F. E. Seemann, E. S. Craig, J. M. S. Buckley, N. Y.



It Cures Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all other lung troubles. It is a sure relief in advanced stages. It is a sure cure for the cough after after taking the drug. It is sold by druggists everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and \$1.00.

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Large Size, Back of Each Shilo's Cure Plaster will give you satisfaction. 50 cents.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER.

It Cures Catarrh of the Bladder, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all other venereal diseases. It is

HERE THEY ARE.

The Democratic Slate at Last Made Up.

HONORS TO THE SENATORS.

How the Important Chairmanships Are Divided Among the Faithful.

Everybody Has Been Well Remembered in the Distribution, and Even the Populists Will Not Feel Lonesome—Senator Hill Will Have Charge of Immigration Affairs—President Cleveland Explains.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald wires his paper that the Democratic steering committee of the senate has completed its work on committees, and that the list is as follows:

Agriculture and Forestry—George, chairman; Jones, of Arkansas; Bates and Peffer.

Appropriations—Cockrell, chairman; Call, Gorman, Blackburn and Brice. Claims—Coffey, chairman; Vilas, White, Daniel and Peffer.

Commerce—Ransom, chairman; Coke, Vest, Gorman, White, of Louisiana; White, of California, and Murphy.

District of Columbia—Harris, chairman; Faulkner, Gibson and Hutton. Education and Labor—Kyle, chairman; George, Hutton, Lindsay and Murphy.

Enrolled Bills—Caffery, chairman; Colquhoun.

Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service—Peffer, chairman; Gray and Vilas.

Finance—Voorhees, chairman; McPherson, Harris, Vance, Vest and Jones, of Arkansas.

Fisheries—Coke, chairman; Call, Ransom, Gibson and Hill.

Foreign Relations—Morgan, chairman; Butler, Gray, Turpie and Daniel.

Immigration—Hill, chairman; Voorhees, McPherson, Faulkner and Peffer.

Improvement of the Mississippi and its Tributaries—Bate, chairman; Wallcut, Palmer and Peffer.

Indian Affairs—Jones, of Arkansas, chairman; Morgan, Vilas, Allan and Roach.

Interstate Commerce—Butler, chairman; Gorman, Brice, White, of Louisiana; Camden and Lindsay.

Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands—White, of California, chairman; Kyle, Roach, Gibson and Beckwith.

Judiciary—Pugh, chairman; George, Coke, Vilas, Hill and Lindsay.

Library—Mills, chairman, and Voorhees.

Manufacturers—Gibson, chairman; Smith and Coffey.

Military Affairs—Walsh, chairman; Cockrell, Bates, Palmer and Mitchell.

Naval Affairs—McPherson, chairman; Butler, Blackburn and Camden.

Organization, Legislation and Expenditures of the Executive Departments—Smith, chairman; Cockrell, Hill, Walsh and Caffery.

Pensions—Palmer, chairman; Brice, Vilas, Camden and Caffery.

Postoffices and Postroads—Colquhoun, chairman; Vilas, Irbly, Mills, Hutton and Hill.

Privileges and Elections—Vance, chairman; Pugh, Gray, Turpie and Palmer.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Vest, chairman; Daniel, Pasco, Brice and Gordon.

Public Lands—Berry, chairman; Wallcut, Pasco, Vilas, Allen and Martin.

Railroads—Camden, chairman; Berry, Gordon, Palmer, Martin and Beckwith.

Relations with Canada—Murphy, chairman; Pugh, Colquhoun, Hutton and Mitchell.

Revision of the Laws of the United States—Daniel, chairman; Call and Lindsay.

Rules—Blackburn, chairman; Harris and Gorman.

Territories—Faulkner, chairman; Hill, Bates, Gordon, Blackburn and White, of California.

Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Irbly, chairman; George, Turpie, Gordon and Hutton.

Pacific Railways—Brice, chairman; Morgan, Faulkner, White, of Louisiana, and Murphy.

Indian Depredations—Lindsay, chairman; Faulkner, Kyle, White, of Louisiana, and Cockrell.

Quadro-Centennial—Vilas, chairman; Colquhoun, Vest, Gray, Daniel, Gibson and Lindsay.

To Investigate the Geographical Survey—Martin, chairman; Jones, of Arkansas, and Beckwith.

To Investigate Trespasses on Cherokee Lands—Roach, chairman, and Butler.

The committee on the employment of armed bodies of men for private purposes has been dropped from the list. The committee on forest reservations will be increased to five. The committee to investigate the condition of the Potomac river front at Washington, and to inquire into all claims of citizens of the United States against the government of Nicaragua, will have Republican chairmen.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND EXPLAINS.

No Intention to Discriminate Against Newspaper Men.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The week opened more busily for President Cleveland. When he entered his office yesterday he found crowds of senators and members awaiting him with their friends. To a party of Missourians, composed of Representatives Dockery, Morgan, Burton and Deamond, he had come especially to ascertain whether it was true that none of their editorial constituents could hope for appointment. Mr. Cleveland stated that there was a misconception on this point. Newspaper men would not be barred from appointment to office and their applications would be considered on precisely the same footing as those of any other of the 650,000 of citizens. The impression that editors and journalists generally were to be barred, Mr. Cleveland said, arose from a misconception which he could not explain.

Representative Dockery thought that the mistake came from a wrong interpretation of a remark of Postmaster General Bissell, who, a few days ago, said that in appointing postmasters he would want to have it understood that whether they were merchants or editors they would have to be prepared to give their whole time to the service of the government and could not farm out the business of the office to incompetent clerks and others.

Princess Kaiulani Visits Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—President and Mrs. Cleveland accorded a special reception to Princess Kaiulani yesterday, the meeting taking place in the blue parlor. The princess was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Davies, their daughter and a lady friend. The call was entirely of a social nature and lasted probably a quarter of an hour. The visitors were charmed with the cordiality of the reception accorded them, the ladies being escorted by the pleasing manners of the wife of the president, and the prin-

cess said subsequently that Mrs. Cleveland was the only lady that she ever fell in love with.

Personnel of the Hawaiian Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Gossip, as to the personnel of the commission that will probably be appointed to visit the Hawaiian islands includes the names of Judge Martin V. Montgomery, of Michigan, late of the District of Columbia supreme bench; General Schofield, Admiral Brown and Captain H. L. Howland. General Schofield was a member of the commission that visited Hawaii many years ago, and Admiral Brown's last cruise was to that country. Captain Howland is now at the Mare Island navy yard. He is said to be peculiarly fitted for the mission by reason of his service in Hawaii, and naval officers generally agree that he is one of the best equipped men in the service for the position.

Quay Not on the Roll.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Pennsylvania has but one senator on the official roll of that body. The new roll was issued at the last session of the senate, and made its appearance for use yesterday. It contains the name of Senator Cameron, but not of Senator Quay. Colonel Quay, it will be remembered, left for Florida before the end of last session and was not present when the new senate was called to order and its members sworn in.

A United States Treasurer Selected.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—It is probable Representative Blount, of Georgia, may be made a member of the commission to be sent to Hawaii. Daniel Morgan, president of the First National bank, of Bridgeport, Conn., is mentioned as likely to be selected as treasurer of the United States.

NEW YORK PRESBYTERIANS.

The Troublesome Questions That Agitate the Church.

NEW YORK, March 14.—At a meeting of the presbytery in the Scotch Presbyterian church, the much mooted question of accepting the overtures for the revision of the confession of faith, was put over until the April presbytery. Considerable discussion followed on the overtures sent down by the general assembly to the effect that women be appointed to the duties of deacon without the office.

Dr. Lampe of the Briggs prosecuting committee, said he was opposed to the idea because it was not biblical and the Presbyterian church was a biblical church. Other arguments against the proposition were that women who were not appointed might be chagrined. It was also argued that women might want to be made elders and a last get into the pulpit. Other pastors and elders said they were not afraid of the women in the past of deacon. The overtures were rejected by a small majority. It was observed that as a rule the elders and deacons voted against the proposition.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Interesting Measures Presented in the House and Senate.

COLUMBUS, March 14.—The house and senate convened with a large attendance for Monday afternoon. The general sunshine made the crop of local bills prolific. The house began at the bottom of the list of counties in calling for the introduction of bills, and as a result some bills which have grown musty in the members' desks were brought out.

Representative McClure, of Putnam county, introduced nine bills of a local nature and six of them passed under suspension of the rules. They covered everything from transferring money to dog funds to relieving a township treasurer from liability of lost funds.

Other members taking their cue from McClure had their local bills ground through and the house recessed while Mr. Adams was out to secure the passage of a fourth bill of vast importance to the people in the special school district of Muskingum county. Numerous petitions were also presented protesting against the Clark pure food law, asking for the repeal of the workman school law and demanding the passage of the Doby female suffrage bill.

Mr. Wyndham, butler, proposed appropriating \$10,000 for the construction of a new water stand at the industrial farm at Lancaster, where there has practically been a water famine since the water stand fell there last week.

Mr. Southard introduced a bill to have patients in insane asylums who are able to pay for care and treatment such a sum as the trustees fix upon.

Senator Carpenter, of Meigs, has received a communication calling attention to numerous defects in the Australian law, under which it will be impossible to elect certain officers, such as road supervisors and school boards, as no provision is made for their election in rural districts.

Senator McKen introduced a bill requiring street railroad companies to pay one third of the cost of improvements on avenues and roads beyond city limits. The bill requires the companies granted such franchises to produce the treasurer's receipt for their proportion of the cost of improvements and to bind themselves to keep in repair the street between the tracks and eighteen inches on each side before they shall be allowed to tear up the roadway.

Senator McKen introduced a bill providing that where the question is submitted to a vote of the people and the statute is silent as to the number of votes necessary to authorize the performing of the act voted upon, a majority of the votes cast at such election shall be necessary to authorize the same.

East Liverpool's Republican Ticket.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., March 14.—The Republicans of this place have nominated the following ticket for election on Monday, April 3: First ward—Council, William Swindells; assessor, J. W. Kissinger. Second ward—Council, William T. Burton; assessor, T. M. Bladman. Third ward—Council, Charles Berg; assessor, William S. George. Fourth ward—Council, Harry Williams; assessor, W. H. Gast. Water works trustees, H. A. McNeal, Board of education, John N. Taylor and George H. Owen. Township trustee, J. W. Albright. Township treasurer, W. H. Griggs. Justice of the peace, Jethro Mangis. Township assessor, T. J. Stevenson. The prohibitionists have also put a full ticket in the field.

Hung Himself in His Stable.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Lewis Doster, aged 63, of 405 South Broad street, a wealthy lumber merchant, hung himself in his stable Saturday. Poor health and vanishing reason are the causes assigned.

Reading Cases Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—In Arnott's appeal in the suit against the Reading railroad company, Attorney General Hensel made a motion in the supreme court for a continuance of the argument until the June term, when it and the Dauphin county case against the same defendants can be argued together at Harrisburg. This was granted.

John L. Sides with Mitchell.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—John L. Sullivan announced that he has decided to go into Mitchell's corner in his fight with Corbett.

A MINE HORROR. A BATTLE ROYAL.

Fire Damp Gets in Its Deadly Work Again.

OPEN LIGHTS THE CAUSE.

Inspector Duncan Has His Skull Fractured and Cannot Recover.

Ten Men Injured, Five of Them Fatally. The Explosion Took Place Near Connellsville, Pa., While the Inspector and a Party of Men Were Making an Inspection—It Came with Terrible Force.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., March 14.—A serious explosion of fire damp occurred in the Rainbow Coal and Coke company's Whitest coal mines near Perryopolis yesterday. Ten persons were injured, five of them fatally. Mine Inspector William Duncan, the hero of many mine disasters, is among the badly burned.

The names of the other four men brought here are Edward Harrigan, William Goldsborough, Oliver Brant-hooven and Josiah Rose. All are married men and have families. The cause of the explosion is yet a mystery. The report was heard for several miles.

Mine Inspector Duncan, with a party of the mine officers and workmen, was making an inspection of the mine. They were inquiring into the cause of the explosion two weeks ago in the same mine, but it seems that some one in the party had an open light.

The mine is a small one and has always been considered free from gas. When the explosion occurred the men must have all been in a group. They were all badly burned, but the ones who seem to have been standing on the outside of the circle, were hurled against the rib of coal. Of those brought here, two have their arms broken and Mine Inspector Duncan's skull is fractured.

All injured in the explosion were rescued soon after the accident happened. None of the injured here are able to give a full account of the explosion.

The mine is located in Franklin township, about six miles from the main line of the Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Youngburgh railroad.

About two weeks ago fire damp was ignited in the mine by a blast fired by one of the miners after working hours. No one was hurt and no further precautions were taken.

Open lights were in use in the mine. It is supposed that gas has been accumulating in the mine full yesterday when it was fired by a miner.

A Big Boston Firm Falls.

BOSTON, March 14.—The Atkinson House Furnishing company, with numerous branches in other New England cities, has made an assignment to Charles F. Libby, of Portland, and Costello C. Converse, of Boston. President Isaac H. Atkinson says the liabilities are \$1,500,000, and the assets are estimated at \$3,000,000. The trouble was caused by the assignment in other New England cities, has made an assignment to Charles F. Libby, of Portland, and Costello C. Converse, of Boston. President Isaac H. Atkinson says the liabilities are \$1,500,000, and the assets are estimated at \$3,000,000. The trouble was caused by the assignment in other New England cities, has made an assignment to Charles F. Libby, of Portland, and Costello C. Converse, of Boston. President Isaac H. Atkinson says the liabilities are \$1,500,000, and the assets are estimated at \$3,000,000. The trouble was caused by the assignment in other New England cities, has made an assignment to Charles F. 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